The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 124. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The arrival of the hydrophobia scare has broken out in New York.

Mr. Orth has resigned as Minister to Austria, and proceeds to Indiana to attend to the Gubernatorial canvass.

—Mr. Moody was given a purse of $1,500 during his stay in Augusta, Ga.

—The funeral of General Gorman took place in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday.

—At a fire at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, Joseph Dufor perished in the flames.

—The gas monopoly in St. Louis yesterday received a stroke from the courts.

—It seems that the Germans who are in done in less than thirty visits of six hours each.

—Winslow wins his freedom very slowly. He got another set-back of eight days yesterday.

—Five fishing vessels and forty-seven lives have been lost in the Gloucester fisheries this year.

—At the billiard tournament at Philadelphia last night Slosson beat Cyrille Dion 300 to 98. Slosson's average 21 6-14.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says there were twenty-nine negroes killed in Wilkinson county, Miss., during the recent disturbances there.

—There were fifteen hundred cards of invitation issued for that grand wedding in New York, in which an English Lord and a Cuban lady were the principals.

A man named John Dahlman died at Milwaukee yesterday at the age of 105 years. It is well authenticated that he was born in the province of Westphalia.

—A young man named Mayo, of Boston, was killed at Chicago yesterday afternoon by falling from the fifth story of the Grand Pacific Hotel while engaged in adjusting a fire escape.

—Strauss, the Viennese dance music composer, is giving a series of concerts in Berlin, and announces the two hundredth performance, under his direction, of his operetta, "The Bat."

—Professor Tyndall, the renowned scientist, looks twenty years younger since his marriage. It is rumored that he is to be made a baronet. So says Moncure D. Conway in one of his recent London letters.

—The largest sack of Texas flour ever shipped from Dallas to Galveston was sold at auction, at Galveston yesterday, for $305. It was purchased by Brazil coffee importers. They will send it to Dom Pedro.

—Mr. Disraeli's refusal to grant amnesty to the Irish political prisoners will intensify the smoldering discontent in Ireland. He has let slip the opportunity of doing a politic act which would have strengthened his ministry.

—The Philadelphia *Press* has figured it out and concludes that it can't be well attendance at our Centennial are exasperated by the size of the up side down hole in the beer glass, and the amount of froth bestowed.

—Yesterday the grand jury found a true bill against the late State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, for illegally withholding money from the State, to the amount of $110,274. Jones was arrested and required to give bond for $10,000.

—We notice that Speaker Kerr's leave of absence has been extended for five days. Late advices from him state that he is still weak but greatly improved, and that the rest from labor and excitement is a most grateful medicine.

—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod, which commenced its session in Allegheny yesterday, is the highest authority in that denomination, and is an assemblage representative of the talent and learning of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

—The New York *World* says editorially that it "finds itself compelled to recognize Col. Scott's story of the ownership of the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds as clear and conclusive, and to leave the responsibility for the whole transaction with him who has assumed it."

—True nobility of demeanor inevitably commands the admiration of the masses. The other day at the Natchez (or Natchitoches) barouche load of reporters were mistaken for Governor Rice and staff. The whole Fire Department raised their hats high, and the band played "Hail to the Chief" before the error was discovered.

—Every once in a while our President breaks the silence which has signalized his administration and says a good thing, as witness his remark the other day to Kellogg, of Louisiana: "If you were at home, discharging the duties of Governor," says Ulysses, "you might be able to quell the disorders in your State, without bothering the United States for more troops." Sometimes we wish Grant would talk more.

—Now, here is something indeed with the true Centennial ring! Among the arrivals yesterday in this city we see the name of the Marquis De Rochambeau, of the French Commission to Philadelphia. How the sound of the name brings back those days when our fathers hailed almost with tears of manly thankfulness and joy the advent of another Rochambeau to these shores! No title can enhance the splendor of that name in the eyes of Americans.

—The Boston *Post* notices that every city, village and hamlet in the country is making ready to celebrate the Fourth of July in truly Centennial fashion. Spread-eagle orators are in brisk demand, orders for all kinds of fireworks, from the festive squib to the thundering cannon cracker, is like a flood, the bells are being put in shrill ringing order, while the drum and fife, as well the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, are being turned up from Uncle Sam's one hand-me-down birthday. Meanwhile the cotton market is quiet, and the question arises, what is going to be the fashionable material for cat-stuffing?

—It was unpardonable for President Grant and Senator Conkling to shock the virtuous Senator Cameron by nominating his son to the war portfolio without his knowledge or even suspicion that the band was also to be bewitching music. They should have consulted Senator Cameron—it was due him after all these years if not statesmanship, but he shouldn't be startled next to out of his wits by his son's promotion. But Cameron hardly ever does know what's going on, and the President didn't think it worth bothering him about, so the blessing came like the invisible dew which jewel the ears in the morning of promise. Next time get the old man a chance!—*Philadelphia Times.*

An event of considerable interest in ecclesiastical circles in Philadelphia has just occurred in the retirement of Rev. Dr. Henry A. Boardman from the pastoral charge of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, which he has held for the last forty-three years. He retires only by the imperative advice of his physician. He has held a leading place among the ministers of the Presbyterian Church by reason of his rare combination of excellent gifts and graces, and he stood before his community as an embodiment of the true dignity and culture of the Christian ministry. He is widely known as preacher, theologian and author. Among the resolutions passed by the congregation in reference to his retirement was one requesting the Presbytery to grant him the title of Pastor Emeritus of the Church.

—Eighth part of our population is Chinese. Imagine, if you please, a proportionate number—as half a million—of barbarians in the State of Pennsylvania, living under rigid custom of their own, obeying laws of their own holding slaves, inflicting even the death penalty (and this according to barbarous code), paying nothing to the State. Imagine such a people, drilled by a long course of the severest struggle for existence until they have reduced the problem of subsistence to the very finest point—a diet of rice and entrails; a lodging in the rudest of junks, one of a dozen others built in what was once a sub-sidewalk coal hole; clothing of the simplest pattern and cheapest materials. Imagine such a people, with no ambition for progress, no taste for education or the arts and sciences, no possibility of expansion into anything but confirmed Mongolianism. Could you blame a Pennsylvania laborer—with perhaps a wife to support and children to educate, and aspirations of his own to gratify—if he became a little restive when underbid by such a proletariat?—*San Francisco Letter.*

—The next great celebration at Philadelphia will be the parade of the Knights Templars at the meeting of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, on May 30. The gathering of the Knights from all parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada will be very large, while representatives will be present from Europe and Australia. The procession, which which will be several miles in length, will doubtless be very imposing, what with the swords, waving plumes, bright uniforms, martial music, and richly mounted standards of the different States and Commanderies represented in the line. The Templars' proceedings will begin with the formal opening of the Grand Commander of Pennsylvania and the delivery of the annual address by R. E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, Grand Commander; and on the following day, May 31, the annual election of the grand officers for 1876-7 take place. On Thursday morning, June 1, the great parade will take place, after which during the afternoon the installation of the grand officers will be publicly held at the Academy of Music. There will be present the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia, comprising 200 voices and a grand orchestra. Among the pieces to be performed will be Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis," Darley's "Thanks be to God," Sound's "Te Deum," and other pieces. During Thursday evening a reception and promenade concert will be given at the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, the two buildings being connected by a covered bridge.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1876.

SENATE.

Missouri Swamp Lands.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill granting to the State of Missouri all lands therein stated as swamp and overflowed lands. Placed on the calendar.

Pensions.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the following: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate a detailed estimate of the amount that would be required to execute the House bill amendatory of the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows. Agreed to.

The Fenian Condon.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendments the House joint resolution suggesting the intercession of the United States to secure the release of E. O. M. Condon, now confined in an English prison. Laid over until to-morrow.

The Impeachment.

After reports on a number of bills of an unimportant character, consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors. Before reaching any decision the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Naval Appropriations.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, the question being on the discontinuance of certain navy yards.

Mr. PIPER offered an amendment, retaining the navy yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, Kitteroy, Charlestown, Pensacola, Norfolk and League Island for general purposes, and the yard at Washington for manufacturing purposes only, and retaining New London as a naval station.

Mr. RANDALL offered the following amendment as a substitute for Mr. Lewis' amendment offered yesterday: "For the civil establishments of the several navy yards, $85,000; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to organize a naval board of five commissioned officers in the navy as soon as practicable, whose duty it shall be to examine fully and determine whether in their opinion any of the navy yards can be dispensed with and abandoned, and if so, to report the best manner of making disposition of the same, and further to inquire as to the propriety of establishing navy rendezvous at Tibee Island and at Cockspur Island, State of Georgia, and whether any Government property at said islands can be made available, and are suitable for such purpose, and said board shall, through the Secretary of the Navy, report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the result of their inquiry, and the sum of $2,000 is herewith appropriated to meet the expenses incurred by said board."

Mr. WHITTHORNE suggested that three members of the board should be three senior officers in the navy.

Mr. RANDALL modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. DANFORD moved to amend Mr. Randall's substitute by allowing a naval station to be established at Tibee island or Cockspur island, or at any other point on the coast of Georgia or South Carolina. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall's substitute was adopted—97 to 34.

The committee then proceeded with the remaining clauses of the bill.

Mr. LEWIS (Ala.) offered an amendment to reduce the strength of the Marine Corps and to abolish the Marine Band. The latter point of the proposition afforded Mr. HARRISON (Ill.) an opportunity for delivering a most amusing speech, and one that was much enjoyed by both sides of the House. Mr. Lewis' amendment was rejected by a large majority.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was passed.

Indian Appropriation.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. WARD (New York) on the distribution of the Geneva award. Without making any progress in the bill the committee rose.

The Louisiana Investigation.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered a resolution authorizing the Louisiana Investigating Committee to act by sub-committees. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Testimony of Godlove S. Orth, Explaining His Connection With the Case.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, United States Minister to Austria, testified to-day before the sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the awards made by the Venezuelan mixed Commission. His name had been mentioned in the testimony previously given by Seth Driggs, of New York, as having acted as attorney to procure from the State Department the payment of seven per cent. for the disbursement of a large number of thousand dollar certificates withheld from Driggs by the American Commissioner, Talmadge. Orth, in his testimony, explained fully his connection with the matter. His first knowledge of the Venezuelan claims occurred when the Venezuelan Government, in 1870 and 1871, protested against their validity, alleging fraud in the Commission. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Orth was then a member, investigated the charges and unanimously reported in favor of the validity of the awards. Afterwards, when Orth was not a member of Congress, and when he had no idea of again being in Congress, he accepted employment as attorney of Stilwell and General Talmadge to assist them in receiving their percentage, paid by the Venezuelan Government under protest, on those awards, and which was then in the State Department, and subsequently in procuring the passage of a law by Congress confirming the award. He acted and was paid as attorney for Stilwell and Talmadge. His services were rendered while he was not a member of Congress, and terminated before he took his seat in a subsequent Congress in 1873. That ended his professional connection with the matter, but in July, 1873, he then being a member of Congress elect, he had, on behalf of Talmadge, correspondence with the State Department on the subject of the payment of the instalment on certificates held by Talmadge. This, however, he had not done in his professional character. He identified the correspondence, a copy of which was in the hands of the committee. The name of Talmadge does not appear in it as the person for whom he was acting, but the name of Thomas Brown does. Orth's explanation is that Talmadge would have written to him. Brown was the holder of these certificates.

Mr. Springer, who examined Orth, after calling his attention to the fact that Stilwell was United States Minister to Venezuela only a few months, and that Talmadge was the American Commissioner who passed upon the claims, asked him if it did not occur to him, when offered this employment as attorney, that it was very strange that Stilwell and Talmadge should hold such large amounts of these certificates, the former having more than $70,000 of them, and the latter still a larger sum, and whether it did not, therefore, occur to him that if he mentioned the name of Talmadge to the State Department as the owner of these certificates suspicion would have been awakened and payment prevented? Orth replied—No, for the State Department had paid to Talmadge in 1871 an instalment on other certificates which he held.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

Judge Pierrepont to Proceed to London About the 1st of June.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—There was no change in the representatives of the War Department and Department of Justice at the cabinet meeting to-day. Judge Pierrepont will not relinquish charge of the Department of Justice until his formal acceptance of the new office, about the 1st of June. It is probable that until the arrival of Judge Pierrepont at the court of St. James nothing of a definite character will be done in relation to the misunderstanding upon the provision of the extradition treaty.

The Coal Miners' Troubles in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—There was a meeting of miners held at Massillon yesterday. About two hundred were in attendance. It was resolved that they would not go to work until a general mass meeting could be held. To-morrow is the day appointed for the general meeting. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance of miners from the Tuscarawas, Lawrence and Akron districts. It is thought this meeting will partially end the strike.

John—More of Him Coming.

SAN. FRANCISCO, May 23.—A telegram from Hong Kong to the Chinese Companies here says in accordance with instructions received there, only one hundred Chinese took passage on the City of Pekin, and that the number coming by future steamers will be so limited.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday it was announced that its committee would have a meeting with the Centennial Commission on Wednesday in regard to closing the Exhibition on Sunday. It is found impracticable to have the General Assembly appear in a body, as designed.

The report on the union of Church Sustentation with the Board of Home Missions elicited earnest discussion, which continued throughout the afternoon and evening sessions, and was ended by referring the report to a committee to be appointed to-day.

During the afternoon the reports of the Board of Church Erection and of the Committee of Trustees of the Assembly on the relief fund of disabled ministers and wives, and orphans of deceased ministers, were distributed. The former report showed that the gross receipts for the year were $125,000. One hundred and twenty-two churches received their appropriations, amounting to $63,677, while $43,289 remains to be paid.

The Assembly continued its session to-day. The Committee on Overture from the Synod of Missouri, asking that second baptism be required in the case of Roman Catholics converted to Protestantism, reported the paper back to the Assembly for further consideration.

The Moderator announced the following as a special committee on the report of the Committee on Home Missions and Sustentation: Ministers—Rev. Drs. W. E. Knox, S. L. Campbell, John C. Rankin and David J. Walter; Elders—Louis E. Jackson, of New York, John H. Atwood, of Philadelphia, and T. T. Alexander, of Louisville.

Judge Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence, said $69,200 had been appropriated to aid in building churches. The disbursements had cost $9,600, and the committee believed this was too large a ratio of expenditures. The amount appropriated in previous years was $39,920, and the cost of the disbursements was $10,000 for salaries and office expenses. As this was more than eighteen per centum upon the disbursements, the committee recommended that this work be performed by the officers of the Home Board, who were willing to undertake the task.

The report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions warmly commended the work of the Board in the last year, recommended self-sustaining churches to join the missionaries of the Board in work among children, and that a committee of women be appointed by each Synod to aid in Home Mission work. The grouping of contiguous churches was advised, that they might sooner become self-sustaining. The importance of work among our foreign population was urged, especially among Germans and persecuted Chinamen upon our shores. The contributions by mission churches for other church work were spoken of as not to be censured, and as likely to increase the prosperity and liberality of such churches.

Rev. Dr. Dickson, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, in an address, dwelt on the importance of home missions, spoke of the work of Catholic missions among wives, and then referred to the importance of inculcating patriotism in children as well as piety, of which true patriotism was part. "The Germans among us must be Americanized to make our work among them effective. It was natural they should love their own language, but they must be taught the English tongue and learn to love the English Bible. He urged the importance of work among the Chinamen, the tide of whose immigration to this country could not be stopped by any opposition. Some of them had been converted, and they were the best missionaries who could be sent back to China. He next referred to the Indians and to the success of missionary work among the Cherokees. He urged that the Bible in the schools and families, and said that Americans would not be worthy of their name if they did not maintain it undisturbed.

After the usual religious exercises a recess was taken.

Methodist General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day the report from the Committee on Episcopacy was submitted. It recommends that one of the general superintendents, if in the opinion of the bishops it be deemed practicable, should visit Africa once during the next four years, to extend the mission fields in that country. It is also suggested that during the next quadrennial term visits may be made to Europe, also to India, China and Japan. The report, after a long debate, was adopted.

Fraternal delegates from the African M. E. Church were introduced. Addresses were made by each, and the usual resolutions adopted. A fraternal delegate from the Congregational Church was introduced, and addressed the Conference. The reception of the fraternal messengers from the General Conference of 1872 to the British and Irish Conferences in 1874 was read.

The report of the Committee on Itinerancy on the case of Rev. J. C. Wilson, a presiding elder in the Wisconsin Conference, was taken up. This case involves the right of appeal in certain cases. The report concludes with a resolution that the action of the Wisconsin Annual Conference, convicting Wilson of mal-administration, be and is hereby reversed. An earnest debate ensued on the adoption of the report. Without coming to a vote, the Conference adjourned.

Ohio Sabbath School Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 23.—The Ohio Sabbath School Union will hold its seventeenth annual convention at Dayton in the First Baptist church, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 6th, and closing the next day evening, June 8th. Each Sabbath School in the State is entitled to representation. The citizens of Dayton are making extensive and full provision for the entertainment of delegates.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

BUFFALO, May 23.—The anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union began to-day. After devotional exercises and an address of welcome, the treasurer's report was read, showing receipts of $258,600, leaving a balance against the Union of $30,000. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Wayland Hoyt. To-morrow the women will hold a meeting, and an address will be delivered on female missions.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Letter from the Vice President of the Central Pacific Company—Anxious to Settle the Questions at Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, has written a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, in which he says the company recognizes as fully as the committee the desirability, both to the Government and the company, of an equitable and final settlement of questions between them, by an amicable arbitration. If it should be determined by the committee to insist upon cash payments the company would prefer the contract as it is, leaving the question at issue to be settled in future on equitable terms. The contraction in values, he says, has largely exceeded the calculations of the company, and the amount received from sales of lands has not been as large as was expected. The road was built in times of higher prices, and although economically constructed, cost a very large sum, and he raises the question whether the nation should not share in the shrinkage, the saving to the Government every year being more than the annual interest it pays on the lands of the company. He compares the cost of transportation to the Government before and after the opening of the road, and shows that the Government is now sending a large part of its freights to the Pacific coast by water, and not by rail, as was contemplated. He offers to give any information the committee may desire in regard to the suggestions of his letter.

Maryland Jockey Club Races.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club began today. The track was heavy. The ¾ mile dash was won by Austral, Emma G. second, Yorkshire Lass third, and Gath fourth; time 1.26. The Chesapeake stakes, 1¼ miles, was won by Pero, Sunbeam second, Emily third; time 2:26¼. The handicap stakes for four year olds, mile heats, was won by Oreknob, Willie Burke second and Ascension third; time 1:51¼ and 1:50¾. The steeple chase was won by Col. Neiligan, Warlike second and the rest distanced, Calvert and Wensel falling and throwing their riders, and Bill Monday bolting. No time was taken.

The St. Louis Gas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Judge Gottschalk, of the Circuit Court, this morning deliver ed a decision in the gas suits, for a long time pending in this court, deciding that the gas works have belonged to the city since January 1, 1870, and that all revenues received by them since that time belong to the city. This includes the Laclede Gas Company as well as the old St. Louis Company.

The Court also orders that the St. Louis Gas Company make no more gas, that a full appraisement of the works, and of the profits since 1870 be made, and finally provides for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the works, and manage them under orders from court.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Winslow Again Remanded.

LONDON, May 23.—At the request of the Attorney General, Winslow has been further remanded for eight days. There is a probability that the Government will take measures in the meantime to bring the case before the Court of Queen's Bench.

The *Standard*, on the issue between the British and American Governments arising out of the Winslow case, says: On two points it seems perfectly certain Fish is in the right, while on the third, the construction of the act of Parliament of 1870, his view is that which mere unprofessional common sense the words in question appear to bear out. The *Standard* takes the view that the question whether the Ashburton treaty is excepted from the operation of the act of 1870 should be referred to the courts.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's question whether the House would have an opportunity to consider the correspondence on the Winslow case before Winslow's final release, said the negotiations were still pending, and it was unusual to communicate State papers until the correspondence had been concluded, but under the circumstances of this case papers up to the present date would be submitted to the House.

The Captured Cubans.

The Under Secretary for the Foreign Department stated that the Cubans captured on board the Octavia had not been released, but that Spain promised to take no action regarding them until an arrangement between the two Governments had been reached.

The British Mediterranean Fleet.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Standard* states that the number of British war vessels in the Mediterranean will shortly be increased to nine. This, with other additions ordered, will make the Mediterranean fleet consist of twenty vessels, carrying five thousand men. It is probable that the channel squadron, composed of seven iron clads and carrying four thousand men, will go to Gibraltar.

A British View of Pierrepont's Appointment to the Court of St. James.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Times* to day says the appointment of Pierrepont to the Ambassadorship here is probably intended to satisfy those who demand high personal character rather than party service or political skill as a qualification of office, but it must be admitted that the appointment does not carry so distinct a meaning as it would have done a year previous to the Babcock trial, nor is it in other ways so desirable as that of Dana. The *Times* concludes: In the Babcock affair there is really nothing but an error of judgment to be alleged against Pierrepont. In the negotiations relative to extradition, his capacity, moderation and common sense sagacity, for which he obtained general credit, will be useful to the United States, and will not lack appreciation here.

The Sultan's Nephew and Brother Imprisoned.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports that the Sultan has confined his nephew, who is their presumptive, and his brother to their own houses.

MINOR FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Radicals in the French Chamber of Deputies will shortly introduce a motion for the prosecution of accomplices in the Coup d'Etat of 1871.

THE Paris *Le Pays*, commenting on Prince Napoleon's acceptance of the republic, remarks: There is merely one Communist more. Prince Napolen will sit in the chamber, disabled by both Republicans and Imperialists.

A BURSTED WATER SPOUT.

Great Destruction to Crops—Newton, in New Jersey, Visited With a Heavy Hail Storm—Devastation in the Northeast.

SCRANTON, PA., May 22.—A terrific storm swept over this region yesterday afternoon and worked considerable destruction to the crops along the mountains north of this city. At about two o'clock the gathering tempest was seen coming up from the north, accompanied by an occasional peal of thunder, until an immense black cloud hung over the mountains, spreading like a pall over the farming villages known as the Notch Arrington, Scott and several other places. As the afternoon advanced the clouds grew denser and the thunder increased, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, until the mountains fairly shook under the storm. At about four o'clock the people living in the villages already mentioned were startled by a roaring sound which seemed to issue from the cloud, and was fairly deafening in its effect. This strange sound rushed like a whirlwind over a mountain gorge known as the Notch, and lasted for nearly half an hour. It reverberated along the ravines, and was easily heard in this city, although five miles distant. It seemed like the noise produced by an immense snowslide, and after hovering for some time over the Notch descended, striking with terrific force along the bed of the stream which runs through that locality, tearing away foot bridges and smashing the trees in its path. Fortunately, the portion of the country where it struck was free from houses, or the effect could not fail to be disastrous if it descended half a mile farther north. This mimic waterspout had scarcely spent its force ere a sweeping and destructive hail storm descended all along the upper portion of the Lackawanna valley, extending quite close to this city, and demolishing the windows of several fine dwellings in the First ward, including about 150 panes of beautiful stained glass in the Presbyterian church, on Adams. At Dunmore, about two miles distant, window panes were broken by the pelting hail, leaves were torn from the trees, branches were broken and flowers entirely destroyed. At Abington and Scott townships the storm was terrible. The huge hailstones came down with awful force, as if projected from a cannon's mouth, tearing up the crops and laying the fruit trees, which had a short time before were white with bloom, completely bare. Windows were shattered throughout the villages as though they were being shot by some invading force. Himself and asking for a million dollars to assist in doing so. The matter was referred to the Secretary of War, who will instruct the proper military authority at St. Louis to give the necessary aid. One company of infantry will be detailed for this service.

The sickness of J. Donald Cameron was mentioned as a circumstance which would prevent his immediate assumption of the duties of Secretary of War, and as a consequence Judge Taft will remain in charge of that department for a few days. It is thought that Cameron will be here and take the oath of office early next week. Until then the understanding is that the formal acceptances of the newly appointed Cabinet officers will be delayed.

The Cabinet considered to some extent the situation of affairs in the Black Hills country. Assurances have been given that an influential band of Sioux are willing to relinquish their domain there and remove to reservations in the Indian Territory. All correspondence in that particular was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who will give instructions to the agents of the Interior Department regarding the proper negotiations in that direction. Should this portion of the Sioux nation positively signify their willingness to settle in the Indian Territory, the hope is expressed that that formidable part of the hostile Indian race may soon be domiciled in that territory.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, May 23—Arrived—The steamships The Queen and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, and Bolivia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, May 23.—The steamships Donau and Canada, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Arrived—The steamship Tagus, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The steamship Egypt, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, May 23.—The steamer California, from New York, has arrived.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated Wamsutta Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Button Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any price*. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Abyssinia, at New York; Donau, at Southampton; Canada, at Plymouth.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World commenced its session here to-day. The attendance was large. The proceedings were begun amid unusual interest. Delegates from Alaska, England, Austria and all parts of the globe were present. Some have journeyed for months to reach the Convention. R. W. G. T. J. J. Hickman, of Louisville, the head of the Order, is presiding to-day.

A member offered a resolution demanding that the Centennial Commissioners prohibit the sale of liquors on the grounds of the exhibition. Another suggested that they be urged so to do, when the first eloquently proclaimed his sentiments in the assertion that if a centennial is a thing of the country, paid for by the country, the citizens have a right to demand, not urge. The resolutions were laid over till to-morrow.

At this evening's meeting the Templars were welcomed by Hon. Chas. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, R. W. G. T. Hickman appropriately responding.

The Investigation of Federal Officers in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Committee on Federal Officers in Louisiana continued the examination of witness G. W. Ferguson to-day. Nearly the whole time was occupied by Wilson, counsel for Collector Casey, in cross-examining, but nothing of importance was developed. During the day the sub-committee visited the Treasury Department with witness, to identify the bogus pay rolls, and reported that although about six hundred vouchers were examined by witness, he was unable to identify a single one beyond those for his own salary. The committee adjourned to meet in New Orleans on Saturday, the 27th.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

New Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, May 23.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Hon. Chas. Haight was elected permanent President. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the principles set forth in the platform of the last Democratic State Convention in New Jersey, favor the restoration of specie payments; call for the punishment of corrupt officials; recognize the amendments of the constitution as part of the organic law, and pledge the Democratic party in the State to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, to letter and spirit; denounce the administration for imbecility, extravagance and corruption, thank the House of Representatives for its work, and finally suggest Joel Parker as New Jersey's favorite Democratic son for President, and so instructed the delegates.

John P. Stockton, Leon Abbett, Miles Ross and John McGreggor were elected delegates at large.

Adjourned.

Count One More for Conkling.

UTICA, N. Y., May 23.—The State Committee of colored men held a meeting here to-day. Three delegates were elected to the National Republican Convention to lay before that body the serious evils to which the Freedmen are exposed through Democratic supremacy in some of the Southern States. A resolution endorsing the candidacy of Senator Conkling was adopted unanimously.

Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention arrived at Jefferson City to-day. The convention will meet to-morrow, and elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. It is stated that there is strong opposition on the part of the members to instructing the delegation to the National Convention.

Gathering of the California Democracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow. The general sentiment seems to be to send the delegates to St. Louis uninstructed. Hendricks and Tilden are the favorites, the latter especially so among the San Francisco delegates, known as hard money men.

Nebraska Republicans.

TREMONT, NEB., May 23.—The Republican State Convention convened here this afternoon, but on account of two counties having contested delegations the Committee on Credentials was unable to report to-night, and the Convention adjourned until 8:30 to-morrow morning.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, May 23.—There is a very large attendance here for the Republican State Convention to-morrow. Probably every district in the State will be represented, and there are many leaders here delegates. A good deal of strife is going on for delegates to Cincinnati, there being about forty candidates.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the Investigating Committee—The Indictment of the District Commissioners Recommended.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The report of the Committee on District of Columbia charged with an investigation into the District has been prepared, so far as a portion of the committee is concerned, by Chairman Buckner. It specifically charges the Commissioners with violations of law in expenditures of money, and says in relation to the Board of Audit, the evidence will fully sustain the committee in the Black Hills country. Assurances have been given that an influential band of Sioux are willing to relinquish their domain there and remove to reservations in the Indian Territory. All correspondence in that particular was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who will give instructions to the agents of the Interior Department regarding the proper negotiations in that direction. Should this portion of the Sioux nation positively signify their willingness to settle in the Indian Territory, the hope is expressed that that formidable part of the hostile Indian race may soon be domiciled in that territory.

A CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Fish's Reply to the Derby Note Approved—Troops to Enforce the Revenue Laws in Missouri—The New Secretary of War, Don Cameron—Affairs in the Black Hills Discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—At the Cabinet session to-day the reply of Secretary Fish to the Derby note was received. It thoroughly reiterates the portion already taken up by this Government upon the subject of the Winslow extradition, and met the unanimous approval of the Cabinet.

Secretary Bristow presented a telegram addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Supervisor Meyer, at St. Louis, reiterating the difficulties he met in executing the revenue laws and arresting the offenders in Cape Girardeau county. Himself and asking for a military force to assist in doing so. The matter was referred to the Secretary of War, who will instruct the proper military authority at St. Louis to give the necessary aid. One company of infantry will be detailed for this service.

The sickness of J. Donald Cameron was mentioned as a circumstance which would prevent his immediate assumption of the duties of Secretary of War, and as a consequence Judge Taft will remain in charge of that department for a few days. It is thought that Cameron will be here and take the oath of office early next week. Until then the understanding is that the formal acceptances of the newly appointed Cabinet officers will be delayed.

The Cabinet considered to some extent the situation of affairs in the Black Hills country. Assurances have been given that an influential band of Sioux are willing to relinquish their domain there and remove to reservations in the Indian Territory. All correspondence in that particular was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who will give instructions to the agents of the Interior Department regarding the proper negotiations in that direction. Should this portion of the Sioux nation positively signify their willingness to settle in the Indian Territory, the hope is expressed that that formidable part of the hostile Indian race may soon be domiciled in that territory.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION.

Opening on Sunday—No Decision Until July—Public Expression on the Subject.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—It seems to be pretty well settled that the "Sunday-opening question," as the desirability of opening the Exposition daily has now come to be called, will not be disturbed by the Centennial authorities at least until the special meeting of the Commission on the 1st of July. One of the questions asked in the secret session Saturday was whether the Executive Committee, which sits and exercises power during the recess, would have the power to reverse the action of the Commission on this point, and throw open the doors. It was distinctly answered, "No," by Mr. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee. Apropos of this much mooted question, the two mass meetings of the citizens in favor of opening on Sunday are now to be followed on Wednesday night by a combined effort on the part of the supporters of the Centennial Commission in closing the Exhibition on the "First day of the week, commonly called Sunday." The call, elaborately advertised in the local papers, is signed by two of the ex-Mayors of the city, leading lawyers, bank presidents and merchants. The idea in the mind of the Commission in adjourning till the 1st of July was understood to be to give the Board of Finance time to come to a conclusion as to the rate of allowance to be made each Commissioner on account of "expenses." Some of them are poor, and can ill afford to attend to their duties here without pay or an expense account. Now that the *entente cordiale* is restored between the two bodies it is understood that the Board of Finance will be just if not liberal in their allowance of expenses to each Commissioner. By July the country will have been fully heard from on the Sunday-opening question, and it can be legislated about more advisedly than it has been up to this time. It is very nearly certain that these matters will detain the Commissioners only a week, and then there will be an adjournment until after the close of the Exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

That inimitable extravaganza, "Patchwork," one of the most comical pieces that could be conceived of, will be presented again this evening by the Salsbury Troubadours. It is preceded by a bright and sparkling comedy entitled "That Captain's Uniform."

Library Hall

The English opera troupe of Caroline Richings Bernard opened their engagement in this city last evening by the production of "Patience; or, The Rivals," at the Opera Hall of the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The audience was not as large as was expected, still it was quite fair; and whatever it lacked in number, was well made up in tone, giving to the troupe an incentive to display its full ability. It was perhaps unfortunate that the engagement was opened with an opera, the merits of which were unknown, and which did not even bear with it the recommendation of being the production of a composer of well established reputation. Yet the acme of praise is due it, and those who were not there certainly missed a rare treat.

The opera is a comic one, the principal features of the libretto, like "The Comedy of Errors," depending upon the close resemblance of form and features existing between twin brothers. The "Brewer of Preston," a peaceful and unostentatious mortal, has a brother who is of a nature diametrically opposite him, and a captain in the army. *George Robinson*, the Captain, is captured by the enemy, three days before the time fixed for the marriage of *Daniel Robinson*, the Brewer, to his ward Effie, (Mrs. Richings Bernard.) The Brewer, Effie, and *Sergeant Toby* (John J. Benitz) start out in search of the Captain, and the Brewer being mistaken for the Captain, at the solicitation of *Sergeant Toby* consents to fill the Captain's place, in order to save the latter's life, which would have been forfeited had he not appeared at the time he (or the Brewer) came to camp. In this false position the Brewer becomes a hero in spite of himself, leading a forlorn hope and achieving victory. The Brewer becomes further entangled, on account of the Captain, whom he personates, having been engaged to be married to a very estimable lady, the sister of a hot-blooded naval captain.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

SECRETARY FISH has furnished the House the documents bearing on the STEINBERGER case, and the result of their perusal is to create the impression that STEINBERGER is a good diplomatist, and a very poor Premier. Other than this, there is no value in the affair.

THERE is unusual activity in Philadelphia, just now, over the Building Loan Associations,—those enterprising institutions showing more activity there than at any other point. These institutions have done much toward making Philadelphia a city of homes. Were they more generally encouraged in this city they would be attended by equal results.

THE "bigger man than old GRANT" has been squeezed out of the position of Doorkeeper of the House, by the consolidation of his office with that of Sergeant-at-arms. This is unfortunate. What his criminal record in Kentucky did not do for him, his free and easy letter to a friend in Texas did. It is not the first time that politicians found it bad to write letters.

THE CATTELL arrangement with Secretary ROBESON, while carefully covered up, so far as evidence available for impeachment is concerned, is such as to call for a clearer explanation than the Secretary has yet offered. No Republican paper will sustain any man who, while in office, accepts money under such circumstances, as he is suspected of doing. Matters do not look at all well in that direction.

IF THE Democratic Committee that is investigating Louisiana affairs particularly enjoys lying, it certainly must be in a gratified frame of mind most of the time. The witness, FERGUSON started out well, and the one that followed did quite as well as he. All are confessedly criminals, and are doing the worst kind of lying to inculpate others. Investigation will be something of a fine art, as marked by these beautiful examples.

THE address of our Chamber of Commerce to the Emperor of Brazil, through his representative in this country, setting forth the advantage of increased trade relations, is a proper thing, in itself. The defect in the address is its lack of details; but the great failure, in reference to this entire business, was in the defective measures employed to secure a visit from the Emperor, such as would have given him a clear idea of our manufacturing resources.

WE must beg pardon that we have not noticed the boundary of GREEN CLAY SMITH for the Presidency of the United States. Our Prohibitionist friends, who manage to oppress by bad management a good cause, have put him up, and as GREEN CLAY has been a chronic office seeker all his days, he, like BARKUS, "is willin'." We do not remember how many votes Judge BLACK received when he was a Presidential candidate, but he received all the honors there were in it during his visit to England.

THE Cuban patriots have fairly earned the sympathy and friendly aid of the Great Powers by their steady success in holding their own and in even making headway against the Spanish power in Cuba. They have not only gained military successes against the Spaniards, holding the advance posts they capture, but they have made it impossible for the Spaniards to support their administration in the island without drawing largely on Spain for money, as well as soldiers. As Spain is not in a condition to spare funds, she is losing strength in Cuba. The exhaustion falls on her, and not on the Cubans.

THE religious and moral element of Philadelphia will hold a meeting this evening in Music Fund Hall, in support of the position of the Centennial Commission's decision to keep the Exposition closed on the Sabbath. The call is numerously signed by the best citizens of Philadelphia. Of the importance of the support given the Exposition by the religious element of the country, the Philadelphia *Times* says, referring especially to the Methodists and Presbyterians, that their influence gave success to the Exposition, and that it would [illegible] now to disregard their views, as well as those of the other orthodox religious denominations of the country.

SPEAKING of the small outcome of the investigations of Government officials by Democratic committees, an eastern journal gives some facts furnished by the Commissioner of Customs to the Senate, as to the receipts and disbursements and the balances outstanding in the Treasury Department. The statement shows a deficiency in receipts from Customs for thirty years before 1860 at the rate of $55 in $10,000, and for the following fifteen years of only $19 in $100,000. On disbursements the deficiency for thirty years previous to 1860 was $26 in $10,000, while for the next fifteen years it was only $54 in $100,000 This indicates that we are not going absolutely to the bad, and that while we might be better than we are, we are considerably better, in some regards, than we have been. It may even be said that the Democratic drag net that has been thrown out, gathered in very few fish.

IT is evident that despite the effort to avert it, a crisis is approaching in the affairs of Europe. The recent rumors which follow very naturally upon the events that have already occurred, are that the Sultan will be forced to abdicate,—an entirely likely event. If his brother, MOHAMMED [illegible] succeeds him, there may be hope of restoring the integrity of the Empire, but the great powers are preparing for the worst. Russia, in the face of the treaty of Paris, will place five iron-clads in the Mediterranean, with the evident purpose of protecting her interests, as regards the several islands under Turkish control, in the event of war. England is strengthening her fleet in the Mediterranean, and even will go so far as to send her strongest ironclad, the "Monarch," to Malta. Austria is gathering strong armies on her frontiers, and Russia is mobilizing her army. All this looks to war, and particularly to the probable breaking up of the Turkish Empire.

THE sale, a few days since, of the stock and some of the fixtures of the BEN. HOLLIDAY estate, in Westchester county, New York, illustrates the mutations of fortune in this country. HOLLIDAY, at one time, owned the overland line of stages that carried the California mails, and had contracts with the Government amounting to $1,000,000 a year. He owned star ship lines, and was thought to be worth $10,000,000. In the fullness of his prosperity he bought a thousand acres of land in Westchester county, and built, but did not fully complete, a magnificent residence, when financial reverses came, and now the property is for sale. So go, frequently, the great fortunes so swiftly accumulated. LEGRAND LOCKWOOD'S magnificent Connecticut home, JAY GOOKE'S splendid Pennsylvania residence, and HOLLIDAY'S New York mansion have each gone to more fortunate parties. Yet there are those who are perpetually moaning over the dangers to the country of the consolidation of wealth in the hands of a few.

IT begins to be evident that the order of Molly Maguires,—which should be distinguished from the peaceable order of Ancient Hibernians,—exists in other than the anthracite regions of the State. The cruel and brutal beating of the switchman at Gallitzin shows their presence this side of the mountains at least. We have had circumstantial statements made to us, but not sufficiently confirmed for us to use them, that the order has its representatives among our bituminous miners, and that they incited the outbreak against the Italians. We do not affirm this as a fact, although statements are made which gave it an air of probability. Whether this be true, or not,—and we are confident that our bituminous miners are not generally members of the order, and will not tolerate them,—wherever such brutal deeds are committed as that at Gallitzin, the most vigorous punishment possible should be meted out. There can be no toleration shown those who are governed by vengefulness and cowardly brutality. We hope the Gallitzin would be murderers may be speedily and severely punished.

THE Centennial Commission are just now the recipients of the proverbial ingratitude of the zealous element which looked calmly on during the doubtful period of their labors. They are, one and all, clamored against, and some of them have been ignominiously thrust out of office. The element which was strong enough to achieve this disgraceful result, is that which had not the nerve, when all was dark and uncertain, to risk their reputations in connection with the entetprise, and so stood off, perfectly willing, in the event of failure, that those in the forefront should bear the disgrace. But having proven a success, the petty, jealous souls who had stood off, made a rush after the honors and emoluments. Fortunately, while some changes were made, the element that created the disturbance did not get in, and the principal promoters of the Centennial, HAWLEY, GOSHORN and MORRILL were retained. It is, however, an old experience,—as there are always jealous souls at hand willing to rob the enterprising and deserving of the fruits of their labors. The singular feature of it is, that this element that seeks to snatch away from others the fruit of their toil, usually set themselves up as exemplars of a high order of morality. At least, this is the feature of the Philadelphia contest.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* opposes the adjournment of Congress on the 12th of June, yet furnishes the most cogent reasons why the adjournment should take place at that time. It claims that if it adjourns, "either there is to be no legislation on the subjects of the Currency and the Tariff, or else the legislation upon either subject will be put through in ill-considered form, for the name of having done *something*. We continue to hold the belief that the first-named will be adopted; nothing will be done. Neither party in Coagress *agrees with itself* on these subjects; and each of the two Houses is controlled by a majority antagonistic in its general policy to the controlling majority in the other. In this state of affairs, nothing decisive is within the reach of either the House or the Senate, and neither the schools of Currency and Tariff doctrinaries has sufficient ascendancy to carry a positive measure through—even if it had a desire to do—upon the eve of a Presidential election. If a bill on either subject should be so adjusted as to command a majority of both Houses, it would be one of those wretched pieces of patchwork mis-called compromise, with no faculty for good, and potential only for disturbance and general mischief." For these reasons, the sooner it adjourns, the better.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

There are almost continuous and frantic appeals, in the daily press of Philadelphia, in behalf of attendance and interest in the Exposition, that suggest fears on their part that the great Centennial may prove a failure. Troubles have developed in the management, which have thus far been partially suppressed, but are still known to exist. There is, also, an evident feebleness in some departments of the management, hard to account for. The extravagant charges in the restaurants are continued, despite the assurance that the wrong should be remedied; and in other particulars the strength of control is not what it should be. This, however, may be ultimately rectified. But the ominous appeals of the papers mean more than this. Either they are unduly frightened, or else there are dangers surrounding the Centennial that are not fully explained to the general public. But the press of Philadelphia does unwisely to indulge in pathetic appeals. They create the impression of failure, where it may not exist. The simple record of attendance, and the fact that the Exposition is, in its display of articles, a success, is all that need be dwelt on. The people cannot be persuaded, by frantic appeals, and as a matter of benevolence to attend the Centennial. It is with them business and pleasure. When the display is believed to be complete, the people will go, because they hope to get more for their money, and to derive greater pleasure from it. These are the motives that govern them, and there is no need of appealing to either patriotism or benevolence.

If the idea is entertained by the management of attaining a great financial success, there will be failure in their hopes. We believe it has been estimated that the attendance must reach over 90,000 a day for success,—that is to take in enough to pay for the buildings. This hope had as well be abandoned. It cannot, and will not be done. The management need not expect it. Where donations have been made, they will be absorbed. The management can possibly get out without embarrassment, the several donations going to profit and loss; but this will be all. As to the attendance, it is relatively small, as compared with the expectations entertained, owing to the bad weather and the belief that the Exposition will be better worth seeing after a time. In the meantime the energies of the Commission can be beneficially employed in completing, as rapidly as possible the display of goods. This done, and with the advent of warm weather, which may be shortly expected, the Exposition will do as well as possible. It has been freely advertised, and no appeals will add to the attendance. It may seem hard to believe, but people treat such affairs as they do any private matter. If it, in itself, is sufficiently attractive, they go; if not, or if from any general reason they cannot, they do not go. Benevolence or city or local pride has nothing to do with it. There is not so much benevolence and public spirit in this world; most matters are regulated by what is termed business.

CONSOLIDATING OFFICES.

The Chicago press are agitating in favor of the consolidation of several city offices, the object being to reduce the current expenses of the city. Not to enter into the question as applied to that city we inquire whether in this city there might not be a reduction of the number of officials to the extent that will save many thousands of dollars to the Treasury. As a general consideration, it is well to bear in mind that taxes are very onerous and hence all the saving that can be legitimately made, should be. In Chicago, it is proposed that the duties of the Health Board be performed by the Police; that one or two Street Commissioners be required to do duty over the entire city; and that in all directions, where one set of officials can perform duties now divided into two or three sets of Commissioners, that it be done. The principle involved is a wise one. It involves the idea of conducting the affairs of the city on precisely the same basis, as those of a private firm are conducted. That is, when times are hard, and business dull, expenses are curtailed. Clerks are discharged, and the work divided among a smaller number. This rule, as applied to the city, would cut down current expenses, and possibly put the affairs of the city in a more manageable shape.

If a committee of Councils were appointed to have charge of the subject, to determine what consolidations, if any, can be made it would be well. We believe the subject is deserving of serious attention, although we are not prepared to suggest particulars in which it can be done. If Chicago can get along with one or two street or road Commissioners, we can. If there, the police can do the detail work of the Board of Health, such as the discovery of nuisances and the like, it can be done here. Our Board of Health, however, is not paid, except the Health officer, who cannot be dispensed with. So through the entire range of offices. We simply need effective government with as small a force as is at all compatible with efficiency. Chicago has a multiplicity of paid Boards, such as were proposed for this city recently, and these consume a large amount of money. Here, we simply have the regular departments of city government, some of them heavily supplied with clerks. The essential point is to reduce the current, as well as permanent expenses of the city to the lowest reasonable limit. With our water works and other items of city debt, swelling our interest paying debt up to over $13,000,000, we are compelled to look at every item of expense, and to watch all the corners as closely as possible. We should pay at least a million a year, interest and principal, if we hope to be free of debt in twenty years, and this will prove a serious burthen, when we remember that the streets, the paving of which represents more than one-third of our debt, must be repaved once or twice during the next decade. This is what is before us, and it is folly for us to go forward, dreaming of success, and the gradual relief that will come from the increase of wealth. We need to economize now and hereafter. We should promptly meet an emergency that is really upon us. We must economize, if we would get out of debt; and not to struggle toward relief from indebtedness is to come face to face with insolvency, sooner or later. It is time to prepare for the struggle by reducing current expenses so far as can be safely done.

STATE NEWS.

BURGLARS visited Monongahela City one night last week, and succeeded in carrying away two or three hundred dollars in cash, jewelry, etc.

THE old Court House at Warren is being torn down, and is to be replaced by a new one, for the erection of which the county appropriated $75,000.

RICHARD BRADISH, of Crawford county, while ploughing in one of his fields in Cussewago, turned up a number of American half dollars and spanish quarters.

THE citizens of Kittanning are preparing to hold a Centennial meeting on the Fourth of July next, at which a historical sketch of the county of Armstrong and the town of Kittanning will be read.

MR. S. H. FOX, of Bellevernon, Fayette county, has a silver badge, sixth corps, which was found on the field just after the battle of Cold Harbor. It bears the following inscription: "J. Ballon, 61st Pa. Vols."

THE Beaver *Argus* says: After considerable observation we have arrived at the conclusion that the fruit crop in this section, with the exception of peaches, has not been injured by the late frosts, and the prospects for an abundant yield are very promising.

THE locust tree borer is very troublesome this spring throughout the State; a large number of young trees have been killed by them. Should they increase in numbers as they have been doing for the past several years, locust timber will become a scarce article.

ALITTLE GIRL, daughter of Mr. Wright, of New Florence, Westmoreland county, accompanied by an older brother, went to the barn last week, and while there the brother started the cutting-box running, and by some means the girl got her hand into the mill and it was pulled in between the rollers until piece by piece it was cut off up to the wrist.

ON the 13th of December last, a fourteen month old boy of Mr. Jeremiah Hartzell swallowed a rye head which he pulled from under the carpet. Under the supposition that the foreign substance went to the stomach, no special apprehension was felt. A cough soon after distressed the child, and he was treated for that; and on Saturday week threw up the identical rye head he had swallowed 131 days before, covered with mucus, but still perfect, and about an inch and a half in length.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The New War Secretary.

J. Donald Cameron, the new recipient of the portfolio of War, is the eldest son of Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. He was born in Harrisburg, and is now about forty-eight years of age, though he appears to be much younger. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and before he was nineteen was cashier of the Middletown Bank. The bulk of his life was given to business pursuits, railroad and bank management being his specialties. He has taken but little interest in politics until within the last ten years, when he has begun to profit by his father's experience in the management of Legislatures and Conventions, and has proved a successful student in that school of politics. He is a shrewd and daring leader, and troubles himself little over consequences. He has never aimed to popularize himself, even in his party, and discards all sentiment as an instrumentality in governing men. He has never held political office, and never aspired to one, with the single exception of a seat in Gen. Grant's Cabinet several years ago, when his failure caused an estrangement between the President and the Camerons, which has been recently healed.

For a number of years Mr. Cameron was President of the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, in which position he was succeeded by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, when the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad obtained a controlling interest in the Northern Central. He was a prominent member of the last State Convention which met in Harrisburg in March, and was by it selected as the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Presidential Convention at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding his brief experience in politics, "Don" Cameron, as he is universally called, is regarded as one of the shrewdest and most influential politicians in Pennsylvania. He is a man of ability, and possesses administrative powers of a high order. For some years past he has entertained an ambition for a seat in the Cabinet, which he has at last reached.

Why he Left.

When Horace Greeley was on his way to California he met a Forty-niner coming East. The Californian was in a dreadful stew about the accommodations. He kept saying, "I wish I had some o' them Californy pertaters. Them's eatin,' them is. Dern this yer kuntry enyways. I'd give a thousand dollars for a snootful of ol' Californy air. That's the place ter live in—ou'y kentry wurth livin' in. Mountings and valley—strawbries in winter, sparegrass ailers, bea' bran' water enywhere, finest climate in the face ther yurth. Dern a kentry like this down yer. Californy' the only place fit ter live."

Horace smiled that child-like smile of his, and thought he had the Californian bad when he said:

"My friend, if California is such a splendid country, why did you ever leave it?"

"Becorse," said the Sloper, "I were a —— fule!"

Centennial Guzzling.

I actually got a peep into the bar-room this evening as I was prowling about with my male protector. Ye heathen gods! how men do guzzle! If any more men strike for higher wages here the bar-keepers certainly ought to have a show. They reek with prespiration as they rush pantingly to and fro between the whisky bottle and the sherry decanter, the rum demijohn and the lager beer cask. What quantities of salt fish these thirsty swiggers must have eaten throughout Lent!—*Olive Logan's Philadelphia Letter.*

"His Soothing Influence."

"Henry," she said, "you don't know what a soothing influence you have on me." "My darling," he whispered softly, while a glad light came into his eyes, "can it be so?" "Yes," she said, "when you are around, I always feel like going to sleep."—*Norwich Bulletin.*

THE MARRIAGE OF A LORD.

A Brilliant Spectacle in Grace Church.

Lord Mandeville, heir apparent to the title and possessions of his father, the sixth Duke of Manchester, was married in Grace Church, on Tuesday afternoon, to Miss Consuelo, daughter of Senor Antonio Yznaga del Valle, of Orange, New Jersey, the rich Cuban merchant. His lordship's veins are filled with the best of English blood. He has a brilliant pedigree, is unassuming, and is gentlemanly. He is not yet twenty-three years of age. He has seen much of the world, is familiar with the European continent, and is an enthusiastic admirer of America. When he first arrived in New York, about two years ago, he made many friends, and was much interested in New York club life. With Sir Bache Cunard he soon became a welcome companion of the young society men of the city. Messrs. James Gordon Bennett, Leonard and Lawrence Jerome, Colonels Jay and Kane, Howland Robbins, and others, undertook to initiate him into the mysteries of New York life, and his lordship perceived that safety from bewildering recklessness was possible only in marriage to a loving woman. He had brought letters of introduction to the Yznaga family, and became attached to his present bride, a high bred, brown-haired beauty. His lordship frequented the clubs, drove his four-in-hand in the coaching procession, and has satisfied everybody that he is the best polo player in Mr. Bennett's club. The belles of the city underwent, as it were, an electric shock when they were informed that his lordship had selected his wife, and Miss Yznaga was universally envied. The wedding was announced several weeks ago, and Mr. Isaac H. Brown, the jovial, industrious sexton of Grace Church, was bidden to prepare the church for the ceremony. Mr. Brown never fails to carry out the instructions given him, and Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, Grace Church was in fine wedding trim. A large assemblage was present, nine-tenths of whom were elegantly attired women. Miss Yznaga had especially requested that no mournful music might be discovered, and the organ pealed forth gay operatic airs long before the wedding procession was announced by Mendelssohn's grand march. The ladies crowded into the chancel, and many stood in the pew seats when the doors were thrown open for the joyful procession, consisting of the bride, her mother, and the bridesmaids.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the bridal party entered. They did not walk with a measured tread to the chancel, but seemed in haste. Lord Mandeville, after a few seconds' delay, emerged from under the lectern, where he had been waiting. He was in full morning dress, with a black neck scarf and a piccadilly collar. He wore a white rose in the lappel of his long frock coat. He is of the medium height, spare of build, and was clean shaven with the exception of a miniature moustache. The Rev. Morgan Dix performed the ceremony. His lordship's eyes were almost constantly fixed upon his bride, and twice she laughed outright. Her dress was of magnificent workmanship, and was made by Madam Cantel, of this city. The front was of white satin, beautifully enveloped with point lace. The back was of satin and damask. The waist of the same with open squares, and the sleeves were of white satin and pearl *passementerie*. She wore a point lace veil with diamond stars and crescents.

When the bridal party reached the chancel and the music had ceased, the Rev. Morgan Dix began to read the beautiful marriage service of the Episcopal Church. Lord Mandeville almost audibly repeated the words. He seemed somewhat flustered, but when he said "I will" he was heard throughout the church. The ladies seemed almost to bear down on the white silk ribbons which marked the line across which they were bidden not to go. The bride and groom gracefully knelt before the chancel railing. Senor Ysnaga gave away the bride, and when the clergyman said, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," everybody involuntarily said "Amen." The happy couple arose and were pronounced man and wife. Then the clergyman congratulated them and the grand organ pealed forth a merry air. During the ceremony Col. Jay and the bride's father stood close to the bride and the bridegroom. When Lady Mandeville turned and faced the elegantly attired and beautiful women who were the spectators, they clapped their hands with delight The new married couple made haste to their carriage and were driven to Mr. Yznaga's temporary residence, 262 Fifth avenue, where the wedding breakfast was given. At 6 o'clock the Lord and Lady Mandeville started off in Mr. Willie Jay's carriage, and were last seen in Central Park, going northward. Lord Mandeville thought of taking his bride to England next week, but has changed his mind, and will remain in this city for several weeks.

Elegant presents were in abundance in the Fifth avenue house. The bride's sister and her brother sent two large diamond crescents. Other presents were as follows: Diamond ear-rings, solitaire ring, jewelled Maltese cross, diamond and sapphire bracelet, diamond and ruby bracelet, diamond butterfly, jewelled locket and sleeve buttons, carved necklace, diamond ring, heavy gold sleeve buttons, diamond ring, pearl and diamond ring, gold bracelet, gold bangles, gold bracelet, point lace fan, lace flounces, point lace parasol, carved ivory toilet set, silver tea set, lace fan, the frame-work painted by the artist Chaplin, an original painting by Bierstadt, three traveling cloaks, &c.

Actresses and Their Admirers.

It has generally been supposed that the masculine portion of the population aggregated to themselves the sole right of making love to the heroines of the drama, and that from their attentions solely the actresses suffered. But such is not the case. Indeed, it would be a matter of surprise were it known how many of our public women are badgered and bothered by the silly of their own sex who fall in love with them and worry them with attentions. One charming lady on the Boston stage is actually beset by romantic girls who have conceived a strong affection for her by seeing her simply on the stage, and the tricks which they resort to see her and win her acquaintance are as varied and much more ingenious than the other sex employ. They follow her about while she shops; they besiege her door and beg for admittance; they flatter and coax her maid, and try to wheedle her into admitting them. They send, daily, baskets of flowers and fruit, tied about with white ribbons as though they were wedding favors. They send her books of poems with double pencil marks at all the gushing lines. They write notes and enclose newspaper poetry; they find who her friends are, and even play agreeable to them to get into the desired presence. Perhaps the very decided rebuffs which they meet only encourage them. If they did not know how utterly impossible it is for hard working women, whose task-master is the public, to give time to them they would cease their importunities. To send tokens of appreciation, like flowers, is all well enough, indeed it is a pretty remembrance occasionally; but no person cares to be burdened with an obligation which she cannot repay, and it is a great bore to be adored to such a fearful extent.

Oil Yourself a Little.

There is true humor in the following story: Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large house. He had servants and everything he wanted, yet he was not happy, and when things did not go as he wished, he was cross. At last his servants left him. Quite out of temper he went to a neighbor with a story of his distresses:

"It seems to me," said the neighbor, sagaciously, "twould be well for you to oil yourself a little."

"To oil myself?"

"Yes; and I will explain: Some time ago one of the doors in my house creaked. Nobody, therefore, liked to go in or out by it. One day I oiled its hinges, and it has been constantly used by everybody ever since."

"Then you think I am like your creaking door," cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That s an easy matter," said the neighbor. "Go home and engage a servant, and when he does some thing amiss, do not be cross; oil your voice and words with the oil of love."

The old gentleman went home, and no harsh nor ugly word was found in his house afterward. Every family should have a bottle of this precious oil, for every family is liable to have a creaking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a harsh tone, or a fault-finding spirit.

Failing Memory.

A young man who married a woman with seven sisters and went to live in the family, came out the other day and sadly asked a neighbor whether it was better to cut your strawberry beds bias with inside pleatings or Pompadour with nothing but plain in-ertion. And the neighbor was so touch.d and overcome by this evidence of a failing memory that he instantly borrowed a silver-handled fruit-knife, four quarts of beans, $7 50 in money, a clothes horse, two buckets and a wheelbarrow, and would have borrowed more only there didn't seem to be anything else moveable about the premises.

THE OLD COUPLE.

It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its cumbrous old stone chimney,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chanting through them,
And the sunbeams drop their gold.

The cowslips spring in the marshes,
And the roses bloom on the hill;
And beside the brook in the pastures
The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them;
They sit in the run alone;
And the old wife's ears are failing,
And she harks to the well-known tone,

That won her heart in her girlhood,
That has soothed her in many a care,
And praises her now for the brightness
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal—
How, dressed in her robe of white,
She stood by her gay young lover
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh! the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek has fled!
And the sunshine still is golden,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams, once vanished,
Come back in her winter time,
Till her feeble pulses tremble
With the thrill of spring-time prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown
Since, clad in her bridal whiteness,
She crossed the old door stone.

Though dimmed her eye's bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love her girlhood plighted
Has never grown dim or old.

They sat in their place in the sunshine,
Till the day was almost done;
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together—
He touched their eyeballs with calm;
And their last breath floating upward,
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen, mystic road
That leads to the beautiful city,
"Whose builder and maker is God."

Gave Her Life for His.

An old blind man has lately been traveling with his aged wife, begging their way and following the line of the railroad tracks. On Saturday they reached Ecorse on the Canada Southern track, and sat down to rest on a trestle bridge where the road makes a sudden curve, and were surprised by a train, which was upon them almost before they were aware of their danger. The wife sprang to her feet and dragged her sightless husband from the track. She saved his life, but lost her own, for she had scarcely pushed him from the rails before the pilot of the locomotive struck her down.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A Rasp-berry.

Charles Mathews, the comedian, was served by a greengrocer named Berry, and generally settled his bills once a quarter. At one time the account was sent in before it was due, and Mathews labored under an idea that his credit was doubted, said: "Here's a pretty mull, Berry. You have sent in your bill, Berry before it was due Berry. Your father, the elder Berry, would not have been such a goose Berry. But you need not look so black, Berry, for I don't care a straw, Berry, and shan't pay you till Christmas, Berry."

Lottery Blanks.

"Sir," indignantly inquired a young man at a restaurant yesterday, as he went up to the counter to settle with the proprietor, "do you call a tough biscuit split in two, and three or four half-ripe specimens of fruit inserted, strawberry short cake?" The proprietor's lip curled with scorn as he demanded of the young man if he was such a fool as to suppose there were no blanks in the great lottery of life? The restaurant-keeper is frequently a great philosopher.

A Young Man's Great Grief.

A young man was lounging about the office the other day, complaining that he had lost his place. "It's a pretty hard thing," he dubiously observed, "for a man with a wife and two children to be thrown out of work at this time, with strawberries seventy-five cents a quart." We felt that any words of ours, however well intended, would sound like hollow mockery to such grief.

A Child's Thought.

At the funeral of a lady lately, in an Eastern city, her child was permitted to see her remains. There was not a dry eye in the room when the little girl immediately afterwards quietly took her seat by the side of her father, saying, "Mamma has gone to sleep with a rose bud in her hand; when she wakes up she will be all well again."

Woman's Influence.

The *Woman's Journal* inquires where a wife's influence begins. Around here it usually begins about midnight and lasts from two to twelve hours. It is hard to lay down a general rule, however, as all the saloons do not shut up at the same hour.—*Torwich Bulletin.*

—Speaking of Joe Jefferson's farewell to London, the *Telegraph* says: "The courtesy extended to a stranger has how ripened into the geniality bestowed upon a friend."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Reis, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer.—CHAS. G. MINNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap;
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN PORTER,
OF PENN TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of the Fifth Legislative District. 473-8
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 415-d48
SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY.
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
SPECIAL GOO
WM. SEMPLE'S, No
Since our last announcement of New Goods many new attractions have been received and placed on our counters, making our stock more attractive than ever.
At 8, 8 1-3, 10 and 12 1-2c,
Beautiful Line of new Summer Plaids.
At 15 and 18 3-4c,
New Summer Plaids, worth 18¾ and 25c.
At 25 cents,
Fine assortment of New Plaid Debeges, and choice assortment New Brocade Poplins.
At 31 cents,
Choice line new Pure Mohair Brocades.
At 33 cents,
Summer styles in Pure Silk Warp Brocades.
At 35c, newest shades in Colored Cashmeres.
At 45 cents,
Pure Pongee and Mohair Brocades.
At 25 to 50c, latest novelties in Damasse Plaid Debeges.
At 18 3-4 cents,
Large assortment fine Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, an extra bargain in fine Seal Brown Alpacas, worth 37½c.
At 50c to $2.50,
Extra good value in all grades Black Cashmeres
At 18½c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 12 1-2c to $2.50,
Large and beautiful line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines, and in cloth shades, in Plain, Damasse Checks and Stripes.
At $1, an extra fine Gros Grain Black Silk, worth $1.25.
At $1.25 and $1.37 1-2c,
Fine Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.50 and $1.62½. At $1.50, superior Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.75. At $1 to $2.50, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
Special good bargains in Dress Goods.

1876 MAY 1876
20.
NEW GOODS
This Week.
We have this week opened many
NEW BARGAINS!
IN OUR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Special value in Grey and Brown Mixed Dress Goods suitable for Traveling Suits.
Extra good bargains in Brocade and Plain Silk and Wool Pongees.
Plain, Striped, Brocade and Twilled All-Wool Debeges at lower prices than ever.
New Self-Colored Striped Dress Goods, reduced from 20 cents, now 10 cents.
A bargain in Real Japanese Silk, reduced from 37½ cents, now 15 cents.
Suits and Overdresses, over one hundred different styles and qualities in new and handsome Summer designs.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, all styles and sizes, from 25 cents to $12 each.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—We will open on Monday, 22d inst., 1200 more of our popular Unlaundried Shirts, at one dollar each.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
LUMBER, BOXES, &c.
PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.
WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)
Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHE
WEDNESDAY
D BARGAINS
AT
s. 155, 167 and 16
Special attention is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, &c., opened last week, and the low prices at which they are offered.
At $2.00,
Ladies' Linen Suits, made in best styles.
At $4.75,
Ladies' Linen Braided Suits.
Ladies' Suits, &c.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Suits and Overdresses, made and trimmed in latest Summer fashion, in Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk. Colored Alpacas and newest styles in new Plaid Debeges. Colored Silk Suits, Grenadines and Hernanis, and an unsurpassed assortment of Linen Braided and Embroidered suits.
Also a full line of Black and
Colored Suits
For Misses, in all s

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

O. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1876.

The papers at all surrounding points remark that the finance market is extremely dull, as much so that banking is even unprofitable. The Chicago *Tribune* for example says: "The prospects of dividends were not discussed with noticeable cheerfulness. One thing in the account of the banks has shown development, while the clearings indicate the diminishing transactions of trade and finance. While paper shows scarce and profits lessen, the taxes hold their own. The price of everything but Government cheapens. In the case of one bank, all its earnings for a quarter were spent in paying its taxes. Banks are beginning to ask themselves whether the national charter whistle doesn't cost them all its worth, or more. Some of them are seriously discussing the profitableness of giving up their charters and continuing in business under the State law, and others propose to nominally reduce their capital to escape taxation."

This does not fairly express the state of affairs in this city. On the contrary our banks do reasonably well, and are able, as a rule, to declare very excellent dividends when the proper time arrives. The demand yesterday continued moderate, however, and the current business of the banks not particularly large. The prevailing opinion among bankers, is that the flow of business will allow of fair dividends, if they succeed in saving themselves from loans.

—The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* berates a class, whom it designates "an influential body of agitators," for advocating what it pleases to call "the mischievous theory" that our national bank regulations in regard to the reserve are the less extensive of notes have never been sufficiently elastic. It then goes on to notice the important changes in the reserve and circulation laws that have been conceded by Congress in the direction of this "mischievous theory," and asks what has been the real effect upon the reserves. This question the writer answers by showing, from the Comptroller's reports, that, so far as respects the New York banks, which are required to hold 25 per cent. reserve, their reserves have ranged, under the new law, from 28.4 per cent. to 33.1 per cent.; that the banks of the fourteen reserve cities, also required by law to hold not less than 25 per cent., have ranged between 33.2 per cent. and 34.7 per cent.; and that the country banks, whose legal minimum is 15 per cent., have varied between 22.8 per cent. and 34.2 per cent. The *Chronicle* concedes that the chief point proved by its statistics is "the steady persistence with which the reserves have held their high level" under the new law, and says "there is no doubt that unless in exceptional cases, a wholesome check would be given to ample reserves has been developed among our banks." We do not think it necessary to go beyond the figures and the admissions of our contemporary to show that the adoption of "the mischievous theory" of the "agitators" has been not only harmless, but wholesome. The *Chronicle* might have added further evidence of the same character by showing that the removal of the restrictions on the volume of bank circulation has been followed by material contraction and a more natural distribution of the issues. Will our contemporary learn from these facts that its chronic distrust of the disposition and the ability of the banks to manage their business with discretion is simply a gratuitous reflection upon the wisdom of one of the most important classes of the business community?—*New York Bulletin.*

—Considerable discussion is just now going on in financial circles over the question whether the greenbacks deposited by National banks for the redemption of their circulation are held in the Treasury as a special fund for that purpose, and the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the subject, thus states the case: "It is not contemplated in the law that the identical notes shall be held, as is the case in the law authorizing the issue of Clearing House certificates, and the action of the Treasury in simply holding an amount of greenbacks equal to the deposited by the banks cannot in any case be deemed any infraction of law. The fact is that as long as the Debt Statement shows a balance of currency in the Treasury the public may be assured that there is that amount in the Treasury over and above the balance of deposits on account of retirement of bank circulation, after the clearing house certificates outstanding, and above all balances of disbursing officers; and if all bank notes to be withdrawn against which greenbacks have been deposited, and all outstanding clearing house certificates and disbursing officers' checks to the full amount of their balances should be presented to day, the Treasury has in its vaults notes to pay them all and the debt statement's balance besides without touching the notes in the reserve fund. In fact the Treasury has a special fund of the very character these writers are demanding, the full amount of its depositors' balances being at all times on hand and more. Treasury officials say that at this time there is an excess of $70,000,000 of greenbacks in the Treasury.

Philadelphia bank statement of the past week showed more than e changes. The loans decreased the specie $59,636, and deposits The items of increase were legal Capital increased $30,000, re- 8,091, national bank notes $341,972, banks $53,154, due to banks $182,- circulation $910,937. The falling ease to the amount of nearly three- of a million of dollars is not agree- the banks, which are somewhat in- to or business in the shape of good The increase in deposits, how- so as large as might be expected. ases at bank, as shown by the ouse exhibit, was quite large, in clearings being nearly five dollars, the balance a little more million.

ce of silver in London has fallen r ounce, the lowest price ever is would make the proposed sil- worth in gold 88½ cents, ites legal tender (paper) dollar 89 cents; it makes the value in subsidiary silver coin 82¼ cents r. Notwithstanding this, such ity of small change that silver at a premium of 2½ per cent.

w York, Philadelphia, Chicago nati money markets are all with an abundance of funds rrowers.

n Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 enue, furnish the following quo- bonds and stocks from the latest y telegraph:

.....	112¾ @ 5-20's 1868-coupons..122¾
.....	112¾ @ 10-40's 117¾
.....	114¾ Currency 6's..... 127¾
.....	102 New 5's per cents..... 117¾
.....	121¾ 6-40's coupons 118¾

RAILWAYS.

ntral	110 Ohio & Mississippi.. 16¾
.....	73¾ Pacific 95¾
.....	58 Toledo & Wabash.. 2
.....	4¾ Harlem 127
.....	96 Adams Express..... 97
.....	63½ American Express.. 62¾
southern.	51¾ U. S. Express 69¾
n.	37 W. Fargo & Co. Ex 58¾
n Com.	39¾ Quicksilver 14¾
ail	105¾ Fort Wayne 102
Pitts.	92½ Canada 129
ail	53¾ Iron Mountain..... 15
Union Tel.	85¾

mson Brothers furnish the following ons of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

...	52¾	Cen. Trans. (A)...	47¾
g (B).....	44½	Empire do. (A).....	49
s of N.J.(A)	135	A. T. & H. R. T. (A)	101
.....	10¾	P. C. & St. L.T'r A	83¾
Valley (A)	56	N. Pacific bonds(A)	15

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

following transfers of real estate have laced on file in the Recorder's office our last report:

Galt to U. S. Bk. & L. Association, May 15, 5 acres of land more or less in Charlers nship.....$5,000
Buchanan et ux. to Kate Campbell, January 16, 2; lot in Ross township.....$2,700
F. Wilcox to Ronald Donaldson, March 2, 874; lot on Sixteenth street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,300
obert Donaldson et ux. to Wm. F. Wilcox, March 2, 1874; above lot.....$2,300
odern Life Insurance & Improvement Trust Company to Jacob Craig, May 1, 1876; lots 94 and 97 in Park Place plan, on East End avenue..$1,200
ame to Simon and Charles Marcks, May 1, 1876, lot 98 in same plan on East End avenue.....$900
Same to George Schodde, Oct 1, 1872; lot No. 82 in Block "J" in Montrose.....$460
Same to Geo. T. Schodde, May 13, 1876; 11 lots, 1 to 16, inclusive, in plan of Montrose No. 2.....$1,400
Same to William Davis, December 11, 1876; lot No. 38 in plan of lots on Center avenue, Robinson township.....$600
Geo. T. Schodde et ux. to Modern Life Insurance & Improvement Trust Company, May 13, 1876; lot 32 in Block "H," in Montrose.....Nom.
James Orr et ux. to J. L. Moore, May 9, 1876; lot corner Penn and High streets, 17 and 20 feet, Pittsburgh.....$2,200
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to K. Neubert, April 24, 1876; lot on Kirk avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$900
Kirk avenue, Sheriff, to A. C. Patterson, February 1, 1876, interest of Fred. Knoff, in lot on Sarah street, Union borough, in Linkarts plan.....$100
A. C. Patterson to Jacob Seifert, February 11, 1875; two lots on Sarah street.....$1,341
Jane Black, widow of George Black, and his administrators to F. Lind, May 3, 1876; lot on Forbes street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....Nom.
H. H. Collins to B. F. Colins et al, December 9, 1875; two lots on First avenue, two lots on Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....$6,000
Jacob Swoger to John S. Slagle, May 24, 1876; two lots in Indiana township.....$ 60
Henry Wolfran and wife to Henry Wolfran, Sr., May 11, 1876; lot in Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....$700

NEW YORK, May 23, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2¼@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $270,090, The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $94,000. The clearings were $16,000 000. Sterling was quiet at 484@484½. Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 113¼, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat and at 1 for borrowing. Government were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were dull. The stock market opened quiet, except for Pennsylvania, which advanced to 140, a rise of 10 per cent. on sales of only 200 shares, closing at 139 bid and 140 asked. Pacific Mail advanced to 25¾. The strength of the above-mentioned shares was based upon a report that the treaty between the Panama and Pacific Mail had been settled. With the exception of those two stocks and Western Union, which in early dealings were among the market was in the main weak, and prices declined ¾@1¾ per cent., the latter Michigan Central. New Jersey Central fell 1¼ and Lake Shore 1¾ per cent. Subsequently the market became strong. New Jersey Central advanced to 93 and Lake Shore to 82¾. At the close stocks were generally weaker, with a few exceptions, among them Pacific Mail, which advanced to 27¾, and finally receded to 27½. Western Union declined to 65¼. Lake Shore to 81¾, Michigan Central to 44¼, New Jersey Central to 81¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 103¾. Erie advanced to 13¾, St. Paul common to 36¾, and Northwest common to 39¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western closed at lowest. The transactions aggregated 173,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,500 Western Union, 15,000 St. Pauls, 8,000 Erie, 55,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central, and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65's, 114½; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¼; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 127¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 45¼; do. new, 42¾; Virginia new, 80; do. old, 45; Missouri sixes, 105¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 65¾; Adams Express, 97; do preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 27; Mariposa, 10½; do preferred, 16¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 59¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 69¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 13½; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 44¾; Panama, 35; Union Pacific, 93¾; Lake Shore, 81¾; Illinois Central, 93; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 97½; Northwestern common, 39¾; do preferred, 58½; C. C. C. & I., 44; New Jersey Central, 81½; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 36; do. preferred, 63¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 36; Missouri Pacific, 19¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 101¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 116¾; Hannibal & St. Joe. common, 13¾; do preferred, 30½; Union Pacific, 105; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91¾.

Loans.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £122,000. Consols 96 1-16@96 3-16 for '45, 104¾@ do. of '67, 105¾ @ 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 20.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes 106f 2½c.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—United States new fives, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY May 23, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets were very quiet to-day, and, in a general way, presented no new or important features deserving of special mention. The market was generally dull and weak and very favorable for out-door business, which, as already intimated, was very dull.

APPLES—Selling in a small way at $3a5 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 20a22; do. solid packed, 18a20. Demand fair, prices easy and in buyers' favor.

BEESWAX—In slight supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb in lots, and 35c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Dragging slowly at ¢1a1.10 in round lots, and $1.15a1.20 in a small way.

CHEESE—Prime now quoted, in a jobbing way, at 10a11c, and prices running downward.

DRIED FRUIT—Moving slowly, as the season is nearly over. Stocks are light, and prices are steady at 2½a3c for prime to choice N. Y. State Apples. Peaches, 12a12½c for prime halves. Blackberries, 8c, &c., &c. a out of market.

EGGS—The market was firmer again to-day, and we now quote at 18a18c—Some sales reported at the outside figure.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25a6.75; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, $7.25a7.50; choice white wheat and process, $7a8.50. Rye Flour, $4.75a5.

GROCERIES—Our New York dispatch, of yesterday, reported that market firm for Coffee, but the report from Baltimore was of an entirely different character. Sugars, both raw and refined, are firm but unchanged and the same is true of prime New Orleans Molasses.

	RICE.		
Carolina	7 a7½	Louisiana	6½a6¾
	SUGARS.		
Cut Loaf..	12	Standard B ...	10¼a
Crushed..	11¼a	Standard Ex C..	10 a
Granulated	11 a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9½
Powdered.....	11 a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		
	SYRUPS.		
Choice	65 a70	Fair	45 a50
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50
	MOLASSES.		
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair.....	60	Demara	50a55
	TEAS.		
Young Hyson.....	45a1 00	Japan.....	40a55
Gunpowder	60a1 10	Oolong.....	35a55
Imperial	50a 80	Souchong.....	35a75
	COFFEES.		
Fancy Rio	23¾a	6 Rio (h pkgs)..	27
Prime Rio	22½a23	8 Rio (loose)..	26¾
Good Rio.....	20½a22¾	Roasted Java..	33
Old Gov Java..	28		

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for good sound winter Wheat, and with only a fair supply of this character, prices are firm but not unchanged; sale of 6 car 2 cars prime Indiana red at $1.35. White Wheat is dull, but very little sought after. The Corn market is very but unchanged, quotations remained to white. Shelled Corn is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotations at 65a66c for small strained to yellow. Ear Corn unchanged; prime Kansas and Missouri 2a3c additional. Sales of Ear Corn, on track and afloat, at 55a56c, the outside figure for prime yellow. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 75a80c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy (baled) $17a18; No. 2, $15a16. Sale of 2 cars mixed prairie, on track, at $10 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—There is a very fair demand at unchanged prices; quotable in a jobbing way at 40a45c ₱ bu.

MILL FEED—In fair demand but unchanged; Bran, $15a16; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings, $22a23; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

OIL—Lard Oil is in better demand at lower prices for best extra, while No. 2 is scarce and held firm at former figures. W. F. Schaffer & Co.'s Winter Extra Miners' oil steady at unchanged figures. Other descriptions of current make dull and neglected, winter oil being demanded by the coal miners. Linseed has advanced 1c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing trade, but no change in prices to note. The Louisville *Courier*, referring to that market, says: The market has ventured in a very moderate way, considering being dull and apathetic, while prices are settled on a basis which do not pay out the capital invested in packing. Speculation is therefore very unsatisfactory to sellers and holders, while they have not had the effect of stimulating demand on the part of speculators. The situation is really anomalous, and appears to be due more to the influences of manipula ion on the one hand and to a lack of nerve and conviction on the part of holders, than to any legitimate causes, as there has been comparatively nothing done in firm market, except a hand-to-mouth sort of purchasing for domestic consumption—such indeed, as to tax very heavily, in some instances, the financial ability of buyers. Nothing of this has been known here, but local dealers have found it necessary to meet the decline at other points, everyone is looking for a reaction, and a material advance later. The foreign markets continue to take every week nearly twice as much stuff as last season; the supply of product in the country is undoubtedly much smaller than a year ago; it was manufactured at higher prices, and everything is selling lower.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	14	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	14
Shoulders Ex S. C..	10½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Ex Vail Rice do S. C.	14½	mer use—In tcs..	14¼
Dried beef Ex. S. C.		Do. ....½ bbls..	14¾
do.	13	Do. ..... bbls..	15¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz.....	85½	Do. 3 ₱ caddies..	16¾
Bacon Shoulders....	9¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	16¾
Short Rib Sides.....	10	Do. 5 ₱ do	16¾
Clear Sides.....	12¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	16¾
Mess Pork ₱ bbl..	22.75	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut do	22.75		

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence no comit quotations.

TALLOW—Lower at 7¾a8c ₱ for country rendered, and 9¾a9c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 23, 1876.

The Crude market continues firm, but quiet and without important change as regards prices; United certificates quoted at $1.08¾ bid, and immediate shipment, ¢2,12½a2.25. It is thought there will be sufficient water to let out steamers in oil in barges. Refined quoted at 14½c for Baltimore and 14¼a14¾c in Philadelphia. It is probable another cargo will be started to Richmond to-day, by way of Huntington.

In giving the Crude capacity of the different refineries, in and out of the combination, last issue of Monday, the Cosmos and Vesta were put at 2 000 bbls each, whereas, as we are informed, the actual capacity of the former is 7,,204 bbls, and the latter 3 068 bbls. Furthermore, it is stated that the capacity of the Aladdin has been increased, since the capacity of all the works was taken, from 2 300 bbls; also, the Empire, from 900 to some 1,400. The totals, however, were substantially correct.

The Barrel market is weak and dull, but unchanged; $1.12½ for countries, and $1.20 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson.....	Central o w	1,685
G. M. Rodinson.....	Empire o w	79
Total.....		1,764

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co'.	Warden, F & Co.....	Bait 307
Libe-ty O Co.....	Warden F. & Co.....	do 207
Crystal Oil Co.....	Tate M. & Co.....	do 120
Lockhart & Frew.	Warden, F. & Co.....	1197
Total.....		2076

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs during the past week were quite liberal, but the shrinkage in values has been correspondingly light. The quality of hogs is fair, though the heavier lots were reported in not quite so good condition as those received during the past month. Packers have purchased quite liberally, and they have run their houses to their fair extent—counting their operations mainly to the manufacture of English meats. It is understood that thirteen houses are now rugged regularly, and one or two more may commence before the close of the month, depending alt gether on the condition of the Liverpool market. The packing to-date approximates 31,000 hogs. At Cleveland the packing is reported to be about the same as last year. At Des Moines the packing to date is about 9,000—a new point. At Cedar Rapids the packing to date is 16,263, against 17,866 during the corresponding time last year. The packing at Indianapolis to date is about 74,950, against none to date last year, and a total packing of 40,462 hogs last summer, the houses being closed during the greater portion of last season. The *Price Current* reports the packing at Cincinnati at 90,000, against 40,000 at the same point to date. No definite information from St. Louis or Milwaukee. At other points it is understood that little business is being transacted.

Wool.

The annexed table shows the number of bales of wool imported into New York during the past week, and since the first of January, as compared with the preceding year; also, the receipts of domestic during the same period:

FOREIGN.

Imports week ending May 20.....	bales 602
Imports since Jan. 1, 1876.....	25,873
Imports same period, 1875	22,191
DOMESTIC.	
Receipts week ending May 20.....	bales 966
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1876.....	16,188
Receipts same period, 1875.....	12,876

Receipts and Prices of Wheat.

The following table (says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*) shows the receipts of wheat at this point for the week ending May 20, in comparison with the corresponding weeks for the past two years, and the averages for previous years as indicated:

	Bushels.	Price.
For week ending May 20, 1876.....	371,900	$1 05
Corresponding week of 1875.....	442,880	1 01
Corresponding week of 1874.....	462,320	1 22
" " " average 5 years..	304,875	1 22
" " " average 7 years..	295,816	1 20
" " " average 10 years.	256,261	1 21

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago $1.05¾ spot; sales at $1.05¾@1.06¾ seller June; closed at $1.05¾ seller June; $1.06¾ seller July; No. 2 spring 85½c; rejected 85½c. Corn in good demand but at lower rates; No. 2 47¾c spot; 47¾c seller May; 46c seller June; 46¼c seller July; rejected 42c. Oats firmer; No. 2 spot; 30¾c seller June. Rye firm at 69¾@70c. Barley firmer; 72c spot; 69¾@69c seller June.

PROVISIONS—Firm unsettled, active, weak and lower; $20.10@20.12½ spot; $20.20 seller June; $20.32½ seller July. Bulk meats active, but lower at 7¾, 10¾@10¾c.

WHISKY—Weak at $1.08¾@1.09.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn firmer; 47¾c cash; 46c May. Oats steady. Pork weak and lower; $19.97½ June; $20.15 July. Lard lower at $11.45@11.50 June; $12 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Flour slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 38,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.60@4.90; common to fair extra $5.05@5.25; good to choice $5.30@5.75; white wheat extra $5.80@7.75; extra while $8.00@7.00; St. Louis $5.30@9.00. Rye flour firm at $4.75@5.20. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat: moderate export demand; receipts 136,000 bus; No. 3 Chicago spring $1.20; No. 3 $1.13; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.30; No. 2 $1.22@1.23; No. 2 $1.15; rejected spring $1.05. Rye: State 90@90½c. Barley steady. Barley firm. Corn in fair demand; receipts 120,000 bush; mixed unmerchantable 53c; steamer 60@60½c. Oats quiet; western inland and Canada 38@42c. Hay and Hops firm. Molasses. Sugar and Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes fair 17½c. Tallow quiet; prime steam 8½@8¾c. Butter firm; western new 18@26c. Cheese quiet and steady at 9@11c. Whisky firmer at $1.19.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 23.—Spirits petroleum 7½@7¾d.

ANTWERP, May 23.—Refined petroleum 28½f.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton dull and easier at 5 1-16@5¼d; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 2,400 bales American. Receipts of wheat for three days 7,000 qrs., including 5,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 8d@9s 10d; Club 9s 11d@10s 4d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 8½@9s 10d; winter 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour 26s@24s. Oats 30@ 31s. Peas 36s@38s. Clover seed 55s@60s. Spirits petroleum 8½d@8¾d; refined 9d@10¼d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Flour firm; extra $4.50@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota X family $4.50 @4.90. Wheat: Pennsylvania red $1.45; amber $1.47@1.51. Corn steady at 50@50c. Rye 85@87c. Oats firm; white 42@43½c; mixed 37@40c. Whisky; western $1.12. Petroleum: crude 10¾c; refined 14¾c. Clover seed 16@16½c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 26@27c; firsts 24@25c; western extras 24@25c; firsts 20@22c. Cheese firm at 14@15c. Eggs quiet and unchanged at 14@14½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Flour steady and firm; demand good and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; $1.62 western spot; $1.47 Pennsylvania red. Corn active and unsettled; western mixed 62¾c. Oats quiet; western white 41@42c; western mixed 39@40c. Rye 75@76c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude Kansas and Missouri 2a3c additional. Sales of Ear Corn, on track and afloat, at 55a56c, the outside figure for prime yellow. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 75a80c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy (baled) $17a18; No. 2, $15a16. Sale of 2 cars mixed prairie, on track, at $10 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—There is a very fair demand at unchanged prices; quotable in a jobbing way at 40a45c ₱ bu.

MILL FEED—In fair demand but unchanged; Bran, $15a16; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings, $22a23; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

OIL—Lard Oil is in better demand at lower prices for best extra, while No. 2 is scarce and held firm at former figures. W. F. Schaffer & Co.'s Winter Extra Miners' oil steady at unchanged figures. Other descriptions of current make dull and neglected, winter oil being demanded by the coal miners. Linseed has advanced 1c ₱ gallon.

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Dried beef Ex. S. C.		Do. ....½ bbls..	14¾
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TALLOW—Lower at 7¾a8c ₱ for country rendered, and 9¾a9c for choice city rendered.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Cotton steady at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower at $1.25. Corn steady at 50@52c. Oats quiet at 34@36c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 70@72½c. Pork dull and nominal, $20.50@20.75. Lard easier; steam 11¾c; Kettle 12c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon quiet at 8¾, 10¾@10¾c. Whisky steady at $1.07. Butter unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 23.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4@4.25; common extra $4.50@5; Wisconsin extras $5.00@6.00; Minnesota extras $5.50@7.00; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7; Illinois $6@8.25; St. Louis $6.25@9. Corn: 62½@ 64c mixed and yellow. Oats steady; mixed and No. 2 white 45@48½c; extra white $4.00@7.00; St. Louis $5.30@9.00. Rye flour firm at $4.75@5.20. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat: moderate export demand; receipts 136,000 bus; No. 3 Chicago spring $1.20; No. 3 $1.13; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.30; No. 2 $1.22@1.23; No. 2 $1.15; rejected spring $1.05. Rye: State 90@90½c. Barley steady. Barley firm. Corn in fair demand; receipts 120,000 bush; mixed unmerchantable 53c; steamer 60@60½c. Oats quiet; western inland and Canada 38@42c. Hay and Hops firm. Molasses. Sugar and Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes fair 17½c. Tallow quiet; prime steam 8½@8¾c. Butter firm; western new 18@26c. Cheese quiet and steady at 9@11c. Whisky firmer at $1.19.

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BALTIMORE, May 23.—Flour steady and firm; demand good and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; $1.62 western spot; $1.47

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by stationary barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and cool, clear weather, succeeded by slowly rising temperature.

Send Delegates.

As a number of boroughs, societies, &c., have failed to respond by letter to the invitations sent them to send delegates to the Convention to be held on Saturday evening, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth, at the request of the Joint Centennial Committee we again call attention to the necessity of complying with the invitations, if a complete and successful turn-out is desired on the Fourth. Do not forget to send in the delegates.

Pittsburgh Pictures at the Centennial.

A catalogue of the pictures on exhibition in the Art Gallery of the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, embraces the following Pittsburghers:

Miss Ella Beeson,
55 *a* "Ophelia."
b "The Last Toilet of Cleopatra."
John Earle,
138 "Magdalene."
George Hetzel,
209 "Mountain Scene in Pennsylvania."
Clarence M. Johns,
243 "Tabal Cain."
Miss Agnes Way,
458 "Apples."
Joseph Woodwell,
456 "Venice."

Base Ball Notes.

The third game of ball between the Alleghenys and Neshannocks, played yesterday afternoon at New Castle, ended in a victory for the latter by a score of 9 to 2. The following is the score by innings:

Innings...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Neshannocks..	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	0—9
Alleghenys...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

At Boston yesterday the Bostons scored 8 and the Cincinnatis 0. New York—St. Louis Browns 12 and Mutuals 3. The playing of the Browns was brilliant and frequently applauded. Ha. ford—Chicagos 6 and Hardfords 4.

At Philadelphia the Athletics were beaten by the Louisvilles by a score of 3 to 1.

Eighteen Presidents and Cotemporaneous Rulers.

We have received from the author, W. A. Taylor, of the *Post*, a copy of his work entitled "Eighteen Presidents and Cotemporaneous Rulers." It is a neatly printed volume of 160 pages, illustrated, and contains valuable statistics relating to the office of President of the United States, from the election of Washington down to the present day, with brief biographical sketches of each of the incumbents of that office as well as of the Vice Presidents, and the several aspirants for those offices and that of every statesman connected with the several administrations. It is replete with valuable information and has been prepared with great care and no small amount of labor. It is for sale at all the bookstores, or will be sent postpaid by the author on receipt of the price, 50 cents in paper cover, and $1.25 in cloth.

Mr. McKee Demands a Change.

PITTSBURGH May 23

I think it is time to have a change Let us have a big one let us set up some of the Women for President I think we might give the women a trile Some Good Woman like Queen Esther might save the Nation from destruction I would like to see a Woman Mayor of the City I know that any old Hag would rule better than McCarty The city of Pittsburgh is crazy to let such A man Rule

They are making a great fuss about the Fourth of July—it is a Pity that ever such day dawned we don't want any more Fourth of July we have saw enough of our Fourth of Julys, celibrating Liberty there there is none where is your Liberty

Independance Devels cry liberty to grat- their Ambition The Thief crys Liberty Brigham Young cry Liberty Brigham Young cry Liberty the Pope crys Liberty to fill the Land with Heathen Temples—this country is under chains and slavery Abolition Despotism better to be a citizen of the Government of Mohammed

Now Let us have a Theocracy Let us set up a samhedren and Let us have Thirty Wise men to dictate Laws to us would not this bring many Out of the vast Vortex Of Destruction into Which It is Plunged by wicked men The Pillers of this Great republic are about Fall upon the Heads of our Rulers We want a change Now let Us have a Theocracy—This is the government No Christian Nation has ever been a Republic rome was a Republic but she was heathen. JOHN MCKEE.

Carl Schurz on the Fence.

Politically Schurz and a great many others are undecided, but neither he nor any body else should have a moments indecision as to where they can purchase boots and shoes at the best advantage. A house that retails at wholesale prices thus saving the purchaser from 50 cents to $2.00 on every pair of boots or shoes is certainly to be preferred to one that charges outside retail prices. T. Eggart No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City, is the only shoe house doing business on this system.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Deaths in the City During the Last Week.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of deaths in the city during the past week: Scarlet fever 2; enteric fever 1; diptheria 1; erysipelas 1; syphilis 1; cancer of stomach 1; cancer (not specified) 3; scrofula 1; tubercular meaningitis 2; phthisis pulmonalis 3; miliary tuberculosis 1; tabes mesenterica 1; dropsy, hydrothorax, 1; dropsy of the 2; congestion of the brain 1; bronchial catarrh 1; pneumonia 7; pleurisy 1; pneumonic phthisis 1; atelectasis 1; teething 1; peritonitis 1; premature birth 1; old age 1; debility 1; drowning 1; unknown 2; total 41.

Of these 21 were males and 20 females; white 37; colored 4; Married 8; single 30; widows 2, and widowers 1. Under one year 15; from 1 to 2 years 4; from 2 to 5 years 5; from 5 to 10 years 1; from 15 to 20 years 2; from 20 to 30 years 1; from 30 to 40 years 3; from 40 to 50 years 1; from 50 to 60 years 3; from 60 to 70 years 4; from 70 to 80 years 2; total 41. Number of infectious diseases reported 17, as follows: Smallpox 9; scarlet fever 6; diptheria 1, and typhoid fever 1.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements for the Formal Proceedings—Favorable Showing for Securing the Exhibition.

The [illegible] Committee of Allegheny held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber to make arrangements for the Centennial celebration to be held on Saturday evening. What was done, however, will not be known until the meeting of the Joint Committee on Friday evening.

From present indications the convention on Saturday evening will be well attended. The major portion of the societies in the city have notified City Clerk Morrow of the election of delegates to the convention. The colored population will also send delegates, and notification is made that they will turn out in full force on the Fourth.

In consequence of the display of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia having been postponed from the Fourth of July until August, the Sixth Division will participate in the exercises in this city on that day—a fact which no citizen of the "city of the second class" will regret.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Arrangements for Decoration Day.

The following programme for Decoration Day has been issued by the Post Commander of Sheridan Post 88, G. A. R., for Allegheny:

"Post 88, G. A. R. and guests will meet at Diamond Hall, at seven A. M., to proceed to cemeteries to plant flowers and strew flowers.

"Post 88, G. A. R., Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. P., Knights of Pythias, Company B Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Knap's and Hutchinson's Batteries, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Veterans, Third Regiment Ward Cadets, City Council and all other invited guests will meet at the corner of Diamond and Ohio streets, at ten o'clock to proceed to Monument Hill where memorial services will be held. Addresses delivered at Monument Hill will be as follows: F. R. Brunot, Chairman; B. C. Christy, Orator; W. H. Graham, Chief Marshall; S. R. Frazier, Chaplain.

"We respectfully request the citizens to decorate their residences and places of business.

"Music by the Choir of Union M. E. Church.

Any donation of flowers left at Diamond Hall, Monday, May 29th, will be thankfully received."

The route of the procession will be as follows: Down Federal street to Stockton; thence to Cedar; thence to North avenue; thence to Union Monument Hill, where memorial services will take place; from there to Lincoln; thence to Allegheny; thence to Union Park, where dress parade will be held.

In Sewickley the day will be observed by a parade of firemen, and in the evening a firemen's ball will take place. Numerous private picnics are also projected.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Almee Chintzes, in ecrue and all the late summer novelties, at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Beckofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy of Samuel Mitchell, of Franklin, Venango county, was filed yesterday, and referred to Register Rogers.

In the case of Thomas P. Manning, bankrupt, the Register reported adversely to giving an allowance to assignee and petitioning creditors, and the report was confirmed *nisi*.

The private sale of the stock of merchandise of John G. Walker, bankrupt, Armstrong county, was ordered.

On petition of Geo. W. Elder, Venango county, bankrupt, a final hearing for discharge was ordered on the 6th prox., before Register Rogers.

The return of the assignee of John Walker, bankrupt, Allegheny county, to the order of sale of certain real estate was confirmed absolutely.

In the case of Fred. Sette, of Warren county, bankrupt, the appointment of H. D. Gamble, Esq., as master to ascertain, and liquidate certain liens was withdrawn, and S. E. Woodruff appointed in his stead.

In the case of Walter Graham, of Butler county, bankrupt, application for an injunction, and a hearing fixed for June 8th, a restraining order being issued in the meantime against Jno. Borg & Co., et al.

The return of the assignee of Joseph Houston, bankrupt, Westmoreland county, to the order for sale of real estate, was confirmed absolute.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(Before Judge McCandless).

John Wallace and Reuben Sporles vs. David Benney and P. C. Blocker et al. Action to recover interest in a number of oil wells. Argued by Judge Sutton and J. G. MacConnell for complainants, and G. W. Guthrie contra.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

In the case of Siegrist vs. Gwinner, reported yesterday, a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $111.25.

Stoerkle et al vs. R. M. Evans. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $82.50.

H. W. Moore vs. Phillips et al.; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $23,068.12.

Same vs. same; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $16,658.50.

Brown, for use, vs. T. & C. King; action on promissory note. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $320.75.

Brown, for use, vs. Meyer; action on mortgage. Verdict for defendant.

Cunningham vs. The City of Pittsburgh; action for damages for loss of property resulting from the bursting of a water main. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $700.

Metropolitan National Bank vs. J. W. Gilmore; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $309.10.

Dunn vs. Sands; plaintiff takes a non suit.

Annie L. McMasters *vs.* the Allegheny National bank, for use; feigned issue to determine the ownership of goods levied on by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Bells McMasters *vs.* same defendants; feigned issue to determine the title of goods levied on by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. J. N. Patterson. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed.

Elkin vs. Mayer. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed.

Foreman et al., for use vs. Fitzgerald. Action to recover for professional services. Verdict for defendant.

Twyford *vs.* Stevenson. Action to recover balance on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $189.86.

Trial List for To-day.

Stewart vs. Reed et al.
Arnott vs. Grogan.
Berger vs. Gainsford.
Cobbett vs. Musser.
Fink vs. Wise.
Hamilton vs. Haslop.
Beecher vs. Barr.
Murphy vs. Ketner.
Bell vs. P. & C. R. R.
Willoughby vs. McGreggur.
Osterloh vs. Koerner.
McDonald vs. Patterson.
Petty vs. Morgan.
Same vs. same.
Stockdale vs. Baum.
Conolly vs. Schall.
Goodenow vs. Donley.
Brown vs. Donley.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Waddell vs. The Lyon Brewery; reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $932.

Jno. McMullen vs. J. C. O. Golden, two cases, actions to recover on a contract for stone work. Jury out.

Meyer and Maurer vs. W. C. Kroegher action for feed sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $264.13.

Jno. Campbell vs. Archie Tayler action to recover for wages due. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $300.

John Angerman ex. of Margaret Firmanese vs. Franz et al., guardians. Verdict for plaintiff in $300.

M. L. Delafield et ux. et al. vs. Andrew Jackman et al. Suit in ejectment. Jury sworn.

S. J. Beebe vs. McClory Bros. Jury sworn.

Clark, Stadelman vs. Peter Winter. Motion for new trial and reasons filed by plaintiff's counsel.

Trial List for To-day.

Crone et ux. vs. Peebles et al.
Maxwell, administrator, vs. Modispacker et al.
Baden vs. Grawiveiler.
Weber vs. Snyder & Co.
Bernarding vs. Keeling & Co.
Watt vs. Jones.
Arnhim vs. Lacey.
Bonner et al. vs. Howley.
Cullen vs. Frazier Bros.
Hoffman vs. Runk et al.

Orphans' Court.
(Before Judge Hawking.)

In the matter of the final account of the administrator of C. J. Anderson, deceased, the administrator having petitioned the Court for a review or withdrawal of the account the case was argued yesterday. The case is one of more than ordinary interest, having several intricate questions of law involved in it. In 1870 William J. Anderson insured his life in the Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, for $10,000, the policy being for the benefit of his wife, her executors, administrators or assigns. In 1872 his wife died, and in 1875 he died insolvent, having, however, kept the policy up during his life. Malcolm Hay, his administrator and also administrator of Mrs. Anderson, having received the $10,000 from the company, charged himself with it in his account as administrator of Mr. Anderson, and the money was claimed by the creditors. The guardian of Miss Grace Anderson, minor child of W. J. and Mrs. Anderson, claimed that the money belonged to his ward as the heir of Mrs. Anderson, and could not be taken by the creditors of W. J. Anderson. The case was argued and the Court took possession of the papers, reserving a decision for the present.

SPRING EDIBLES.

Sundry Remarks Concerning the Price of Vegetables—What the Diamond Market Offers in the Shape of Esculents, and the Prices at Which They Can be Purchased.

An hour or two spent in the Diamond markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are not brimful of pleasure and enjoyment to everybody, though it must be confessed that there are enough grown boys and girls, verging upon maturity, who seek the markets, especially on Saturday nights, as the best sources of that peculiar kind of amusement which seems to serve better than any other for their own gratification, and their pursuit of which causes no such annoyance to the staid people who are generally intent upon nothing but business—the selection of the freshest and choicest vegetables, and the juiciest and sweetest cuts of beef at the very lowest prices. Prosaic and unromantic as is the tour of a housewife through long rows of stands piled with rhubarb, lettuce, beans, peas, onions, and kindred outgrowths of the garden, all will frankly admit that the object in view is a commendable one, and that the uninteresting duty cannot be neglected, if it is desirable to maintain the equable temper on the part of the chief of the household by seating him at the head of a table exhaling appetising odors from dishes whose ingredients embrace the results of said tour.

THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The writer visited *incog.* the markets of the two cities yesterday afternoon, to ascertain as to the supply and demand of those useful vegetables included in the general and familiar, but rather rough, title of "garden-truck." One fact learned was that vegetables can be bought cheaper in this city than in Allegheny, but the prices do not differ very widely. Singular as it may seem, it was in no more than one instance true that when a woman learned that it was the purpose to publish the prices of the commodities, she instantly became as uncommunicative as an oyster. Persistent questioning would only elicit evasive replies, all of which fell not from a suave and gracious tongue. The variety of vegetables offered is good, but in a few weeks it will be enlarged by the addition of some that have not yet made their appearance. If at this period of the season the prices were such as to place vegetables within the reach of all who would like to have them the demand would far exceed the supply, but as it is the comparatively few whose purses will admit of a gratification, regardless of price, of their craving for something fresh, are sufficient to consume the limited supply of such articles as cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, string beans, &c.

A CUCUMBER PURCHASE.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman and his wife, both well dressed, stopped in front of a huckster and inquired the price of his cucumbers. "Two for a quarter" was the response. He looked at his wife, laid down the requisite amount, hid a cucumber in the recesses of each pocket of his pants and walked off. He probably would have liked to make a heavier investment but a depleted exchequer and possible cholera morbus staring him in the face were enough to deter further expenditure. He looked askance at the tomatoes as he walked away, but it didn't require much of an effort to imagine a dollar mark on each one so he wisely held his peace.

The fragrant and tender young onion was plenty and found ready purchasers at three bunches for ten cents, or five cents a bunch. A huckster said rhubarb was out of the market. A glance at the enormous pile of it on his stand seemed to prove him a falsifier. He spoke figuratively, however. What he meant was that the demand had almost ceased. The fleshy stalks were to be found in abundance on all sides, but their silent appeals for purchasers were not frequently heeded. The market was glutted with them, and they were to be bought at almost any price. People have become surfeited with rhubarb pies and rhubarb sauce, but nothing has yet appeared that would be acceptable or could serve as a substitute. For fifteen cents a dozen and less you can buy all the rhubarb you want.

LETTUCE HAVE PEAS.

Peas found good sale at twenty-five cents a half peck. The supply is not large yet, and no difficulty has been encountered in disposing of that article at twenty-five cents a dozen were asked for tomato plants, seventy-five cents a hundred for sweet potato plants and twenty-five cents a hundred for cabbage plants. Cucumbers were very scarce at the handsome price of $1.25 a dozen, or two for a quarter. All that have been in the market came from Cincinnati and Baltimore. None have been produced yet around home. On Saturday last the entire supply of cucumbers for the Pittsburgh market consisted of but one bushel. Of celery three bunches could be obtained for ten cents, and but little of it was wanted for the reason that it is being supplanted by more desirable vegetables. Asparagus was plenty at forty cents a dozen or five cents a bunch. What the writer saw, and he took about all of it in, was nice and tender and in the hands of a good cook could have been transformed into a delicious dish. The new potatoes that were on sale came from the Bermuda Islands, which accounts for the seventy-cents a half peck asked for them. No matter how strongly the stomach might beseech for the farinaceous tuber, the price asked, together with the fact that they are somewhat tasteless, would justify a declination to yield to the importunities of the inner man. Shipped radishes brought forty cents and the domestic yield seventy-five cents a dozen. Last week they were much plentier than they have been so far this week. Seventy-five cents a dozen was asked for lettuce, but a little judicious dickering would effect a sale at a less price.

THE ROSY BERMUDA TOMATO.

In one or two places throughout the market a sight of tomatoes was caught. Notwithstanding their diminutive size they were enticing, but the price, fifty cents a quart, was simply shocking. Like the potatoes, they are a Bermuda product, and serve to meet the limited demand preceding the picking of the home crop. Those tomatoes are taken from the bushes while perfectly green, packed like oranges in fine white paper, then shipped and allowed to ripen while on the way to their destination. Strawberries were seen at from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a quart, but few being for sale at the lesser price. String beans were also rare, and readily brought twenty-five cents a quarter of a peck and cabbage heads $3 a dozen; both came from the Southern States. Bermuda onions one dollar a peck. There was a profusion of pine apples at $2 a dozen; single apples from fifteen to thirty-five cents each. Oranges and lemons, large and fresh, could be obtained in abundance at fifty cents a dozen for the former, and from thirty to forty cents a dozen for the latter. The remains of last year's crop of apples brought thirty-five cents a half peck, and sweet potatoes thirty cents for the same measure. Parsnips three for a dime. Beets have not yet made their appearance.

AN INVESTIGATION.

The Howard Street Wall—The Committee at Work.

The special committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to investigate the cost of the stone wall on Howard street, and also to devise a plan to relieve the property holders in the matter of their heavy assessments, met last evening, Mr. Knox presiding.

The improvement of this street, when completed, cost nearly double the original estimate, and has caused considerable trouble to the property holders, as in many cases the property is not worth the assessment. The matter has been before the Street Committee for some time, but has never been settled to the satisfaction of the property holders.

After the meeting had been called to order Chairman Knox read the resolution authorizing the investigation.

Clerk White presented the petition from property holders on Howard street that had been before the Street Committee, asking the city to relieve such parties as had erected the walls on their own properties from paying for the balance of the wall. They also stated that the street had been wrongly graded. They claimed that the assessments in many cases amount to more than the value of the property.

City Engineer Davis stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Wilhelm, that the assessment for improving this street is seven dollars per foot front for the grading and paving, and for the portion of the stone wall to be paid by the property.

The ordinance authorizing the improvement of the street and the erection of the wall was then read.

Clerk White stated that the city had already paid $8,255 28 on this street during last year.

Mr. Snaman said that this amount was paid for repairing the street where a slip occurred.

The plans and profile of the street were then examined.

Mr. Snaman said the truth of this matter was that the property holders on this street first graded the street and paid for it; then they agreed to have it paved, and the Engineer's estimate was about $14,000; but when the work was completed it cost more than twice that much. The property holders did not expect the cost would be so much, and are not able to pay the assessment, but are willing and able to pay for the amount of the original estimate. They want the city to pay all over that estimate. The great increase in the expense over the first estimate was caused by the contractor not being able to get a good foundation for the wall at the depth called for, and he had to go nearly twice as deep.

Mr. Wilhelm said he could not exactly understand the matter. The property holders state that the assessments are $21 per foot front, while the City Engineer states that it is only $7 per foot front.

The City Engineer being in attendance at a meeting of Viewers in another room, the matter was dropped for the time.

Mr. Biber said that the contractor had charged for excavation done where there was none done, and had charged for building stone walls where none exist. The Street Committee claim that this additional excavation charged was really for stone wall.

Mr. Snaman thought the committee had better visit the street.

City Engineer Davis then entered the room and made a statement in regard to the matter. He said that there are about 2,400 perches of stone in the wall. It was originally intended to excavate 22 feet for a foundation for the wall, but when that depth was reached it was found that they would have to go much deeper. This extra work was ordered by the Street Committee and the committee ordered that the contractors be paid for it. No one expected that they would have to go deeper than twenty-two feet for a good foundation for the wall. The contractor still has a bill of extras for about $2,700, which he had not allowed him, and the Street Committee refused to pay it, but he (the contractor) had sued the city for the amount.

Clerk White said that a sub-committee of the Street Committee had some papers in regard to this matter in their possession.

Mr. Shables moved that the Controller and all other persons having any papers connected with this investigation be requested to present them to the committee. Adopted.

City Engineer Davis then explained in regard to the difference in his statement and the claim of the property holders about the assessment per foot front. The assessment is $7 per foot front, but the property holders, in their petition, state that it is $21.32 per running foot. He explained that several years ago the street was graded at a cost of $3.66 per foot front, and that amount, added to the assessment of $7 per foot front for this improvement, makes it cost $10.66 per foot front; and doubling that amount for both sides of the street makes $21.32. That part of the street that slipped down was repaired at the cost of the city. The estimate for the last improvement was about $14,000, and the real cost is only about $3,500 more; but adding the expense of grading the street, which was done and paid for about two years ago, increases the amount to about $26,000.

The stone wall was ordered by two subcommittees of the Street Committee, as they considered it the only way to hold up the street. The property holders have nothing to do with the wall built by the city where the slide occurred.

An informal discussion was then had, which continued for about half an hour, during which the plans, profiles and other papers in regard to the street were examined. It was then agreed to visit the street this afternoon at five o'clock.

The committee then adjourned until this evening.

A Profitable Place to Go.

We know of no place in the city where time and money can be expended to a better advantage than at the great auction sale of dry goods by Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., at No. 88 Fifth avenue, Opera House building. This stock of goods is unquestionably the largest ever offered in Pittsburgh, and embraces the most desirable of articles, such as fine imported cloths, silks, linens, &c., which buyers can have at their own prices.

This stock of goods must be sold, and those who want dry goods cheap should not let this excellent chance pass without improving it.

Fisher's Refrigerators finished in Walnut and Oak at Reppert & Williams, No. 201 Penn street.

W. J France

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

We have just opened a new lot of Carriage Robes for the summer season. Hugus & Hacke, Fifth avenue and Market street.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

SYNOD OF THE R. P. CHURCH.

Regular Annual Session of the Body in Allegheny—The Opening Sermon Delivered Last Night by Rev. James Kennedy, of New York.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church meets this morning in Allegheny city, the opening sermon having been preached last evening by Rev. James Kennedy, of New York, who was Moderator in 1875, at the meeting in Coulterville, Illinois. The business of the court begins in the church at the corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets. The body is the highest court of the Church, and is made up of the whole ministry with a ruling elder from each congregation, and numbers nearly one hundred and seventy-five (the roll will be made up to-day). The ministers present are from congregations scattered over the whole country, from Vermont to the Rocky Mountains. Rev. Jos. Beattie, for the past twenty years a missionary at Latakiyeh, Syria, is also expected to be present. He returned this spring with his family to recruit his health.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church is also known as the Covenanter Church, having its origin from the Church of Scotland, as it existed in the days of the Reformation. It maintains the principles of the Scottish Covenanters, holding to the Confession of Faith, earnestly advocating national religion, and witnessing against the secular theories of to-day as to government and education.

The Theological Seminary of the Church has been located in Allegheny for many years, and is in a prosperous condition.

This body is carrying on a mission in Alabama among the freedmen, in charge of men of their own race, educated in the institutions of the Church. The mission in Syria shares, of course, the perils of all Christian work in the Turkish Empire, but the work is prospering, being well sustained by the Church.

The sermon of Rev. Mr. Kennedy was both eloquent and logical, abounding with many beautiful illustrations. It was founded on the 15th chapter of I. Cor.: 58. "My beloved brethren be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." The whole sermon was listened to by the delegates, members and audience with marked attention. There were two prominent points presented—the work of our generation, and the most efficient way of accomplishing that work. Our work must be something required of God in his service. This idea led Dr. Cary to start in 1793 the great missionary enterprise in India, with a sum in the treasury of less than $100. He proceeded upon the grand idea "that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." Success followed and the wilderness was made to bloom like a rose. It has been beautifully remarked that art is the equation between the ideal and the real. This is true of music, sculpture, painting, poetry, and anything of that class. So of religion, the most perfect ideal is the triumph of Christianity—"When the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." The state of Christianity is equaled with prophecy by the earnest working of Christians. The true worker must be a militant. For the purpose of expelling Satan John sees a war in Heaven. Our position is to be militant, to stand aloof from other churches and do not fail in with the popular idea that a man may believe anything and still be a fit member of the Christian Church. Truth is a straight line and error a divergence from that line. The errorist who founds a sect on any such divergence alone is guilty of sectarianism, for he who keeps on the straight line of truth. The revival we most need is not a hot bed forcing plants to unnatural growth, bringing into the church men to be still in the world. Many preachers try to swell their numbers without regard to their efficiency. The churches of Asia Minor were not complained of for their sins, but that they were things against them. Some men emasculate the Gospel and give us a vapid jejune and frothy imagination instead of the honest truth. Some like to expatiate on the religion of feeling. Some say nothing about the authority of Christ over the nations. They agree with the multitude to say "this is the heir, come let us kill him." To be useful we must be the work of the Lord. In our own work we may use our own imagination to the fullest extent. All right, but in doing the work of the Lord we must follow the prescribed rule according to Divine appointment. His means are the very best. We are only to be diligent in the use of these means. The word for "abounding" in the text means overflowing: As the flood tide, like a river overflowing all its banks. Luther succeeded in the glorious Reformation, because always at flood tide. The work must be done faithfully. A great General once addressed his army: "Here is a point; I want you to hold this position at all hazards." An officer replied, "you will find us here General, living or dead." Oliver Cromwell once entered the Irish cathedral, and asked the bishop what were those little figures in the niches. He replied, "They are silver images of the Apostles." Said the old Puritan, "Out with them to money, and send them abroad to do good, like the Apostles." In the Book of Exodus we have commands worded, "*Thou* shalt" and "*Thou* shalt not." Now this means not only the individual, but includes communities as well. For instance, in the Fourth Commandment—"Thou shalt not do any work; thou, nor thy son, nor the stranger." This means a commonwealth who has control over the stranger except the civil magistrate? This would furnish a remedy for the present agitation concerning the opening of the Centennial buildings on the Sabbath. Every duty is not the duty of every man. David was not allowed to build the temple. Many cannot preach the gospel, but a man may be a power at home and in the church and keep up his children carefully, doing many things. The speaker dwelt upon the great missionary work done by the humble workers; even the delicate women in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York were doing a noble work. The speaker finished with a most touching appeal to the members to work; work for all.

This ecclesiastical Council, assembling in this centennial year, promises to be a very interesting one, as there are members convened from all sections of the country. A missionary is here from Syria, and one representative from Scotland. All the leading questions of the day will be ably discussed.

The Aldine.

This magazine is one of the finest Art Journals published anywhere, and is appreciated by all lovers of the beautiful. Its illustrations are of a high order of merit, are unexceptionable in character, artistic in execution, and as a medium for illustrating the progress and features of art in this country, it is of the highest value. Its literary and prose articles possess a marked degree of excellence, being from some of the readiest pens in the country. Its miscellany is attractive and interesting, chaste in material and varied in subject matter. We have the pleasure of informing our readers that this superb magazine of art and literature can be had (it should be) by every household, as arrangements for its prompt delivery have been made with the reliable house of R. S. Davis & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Parties who have subscribed, receiving some of the numbers, desiring to complete the series, will receive them promptly upon application above. Or if there be those from whom numbers are yet due, the deficiency will be supplied gratuitously, by satisfying Mr. Davis of the facts. The *Aldine* is permanently established, and the company responsible for all subscriptions received by their authorized agents. The company has begun the issue of a Centennial edition, which every lover of art or literature should procure, and which will be complete in 24 parts. It will contain beautiful fac-similes of all the paintings now on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, by the company of artists at work exclusively for the *Aldine*. Mr. Frederick W. Walsh is now in the city supervising subscriptions and making other arrangements for perfecting its delivery. Lovers of art and fine literature should not delay to hand in their orders to R. S. Davis & Co. corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Summer Styles—Lowest Prices—Fleming & Ogleves, 139 Wood Street.

The largest and finest line of fine dress hats, of all the newest styles, made by the best workmen and of the best material, may now be seen at the Hat House of Fleming & Ogleves, 139 Wood street.

Just received, the new and nobby styles of straw goods for men, boys and children.

This firm are the agents for Dunlap and his Fifth avenue silk, the best and most beautiful hat in the country.

The one price system is strictly adhered to.

A Moral Duty.

Nature, by her diversified beauty and color, teaches that dressing well is a moral obligation. Genteel society endorses this natural law, and Messrs. Eisner & Phillips, Merchant Tailors, are fully prepared to enforce it to the entire satisfaction of those who desire ready-made suits of neatness, excellence and durability, or suits made to measure from a superb line of piece goods, which they have selected with an equal eye to utility and beauty. Their goods are cheap, but do not, therefore, presume that their prices are ditto, for they sell suits at figures lower than ever before.

To resort to life insurance as a provision for your kindred is the highest order of power. The UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York—always firm as a rock—has a well established General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Provident men should communicate with it at once. SW.

A Late importation of Zephyr Cloths, for suits, displayed at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

A Guarantee.

Every garment manufactured at the Merchant Tailoring House of Messrs. Bleakley & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street, must give satisfaction, No cure, no pay, is their motto.

Hermanis

In Brocades, Stripes and Plaids—the finest selection in the city, at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

····Linen dusters will soon be in order.

····A few warm days will make good fishing.

····Yesterday's sun had a good effect on business.

····Very few Pittsburghers have taken in the Centennial.

····The Republican County Committee meets this afternoon.

····The summer cars are soon to be put on the several street railways.

····Jacob Walker, who was cut with a knife by Charles Rau, recently, is improving rapidly, and is now out of danger.

····About three o'clock there was an alarm from box 163, occasioned by a slight fire in Larkins alley, South Side. The flames were extinguished before the engines of the district arrived.

····The special committee of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils, appointed to consider a plan for the connection of the water pipes of the two cities, will meet in the Allegheny City Building this evening.

····There was an alarm of fire from box 123, South Side, yesterday morning, occasioned by fire in a row of buildings in Clinton. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

····Alderman Krehan has received a warrant for the arrest of Evan E. Davis, a South Side constable, on oath of his wife, Mrs. Davis, who avers that Davis refuses to support and provide for his family.

····The Fourteenth Regiment turned out the largest number of men at the inspection on Monday. It had 376 in the ranks; Eighteenth Regiment, 254; Nineteenth Regiment, 246. Total of three regiments, 876.

····The Board of Viewers were in session yesterday taking testimony relative to the claims for damages for the opening of Forbes street. The weight of the evidence so far indicates that the property owners are not asking excessive damages.

····Representatives of the Boilers' Union and the Iron Association held a meeting at the rooms of the latter, on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, to adopt a new sliding scale. After a session of nearly four hours' duration, nothing definite was determined upon.

····Henry West carried off a coat from the residence of John Howard, on Federal street, yesterday. He was followed by Officer Bowden, and captured as he was leaving a pawn shop. The Mayor gave him a hearing last evening, and committed him for trial.

The superintendent of a Sunday School, and treasurer of a temperance society called the "Rock of Ages," located in the Sixteenth ward, has suddenly left for parts unknown, taking with him $400 borrowed from a friend and the funds of the society.

····The people of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards are petitioning the Consolidated Gas Company to extend its gas mains through their wards. It is alleged that the supply of gas by the old company is very limited, while the company's bills are unreasonably large.

····There were twenty-three candidates for justice before the Mayor yesterday morning. Richard Jackson was sent to the work house for sixty days, John Kelly for ninety days, and Michael Frell for six months. Hugh Boyd was fined five dollars for driving across the Smithfield street bridge too rapidly.

····A man named John Mackin, a painter, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a gold watch and a bag of coin from the residence of John Meyerson, No. 24 Diamond alley. The watch was found in a pawnshop and Mackin identified as the man who had showed it up. The coin has not been recovered.

····It must have been gratifying to the family of the late venerable Samuel Walker to see the large gathering from the village and country round and from the city, of relatives and friends to participate in his obsiquies which took place yesterday at Elizabeth. The deceased was extensively known and greatly esteemed, and will be greatly lamented.

····In yesterday's issue we stated that Allegheny Commandery, Knights Templar, would leave for Philadelphia on Saturday evening next. It was a mistake. The Commandery leaves on Monday, the 29th, the 29th. Those who propose going should leave their names with the Recorder, at the Masonic bank, or at J. H. Elton's, on Federal street, Allegheny.

····The body of W. Lilk, who was drowned on the 18th inst. in the Monongahela river by the upsetting of a sail boat, was recovered yesterday near the Smithfield street bridge. The Coroner held an inquest last evening, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a glass blower, and resided at 1013 Bingham street, South Side.

····A row occurred at Jacob Born's saloon, No. 81 South Diamond, Allegheny, early yesterday morning, during which Born, who has a wooden leg, was worsted and nearly lost an eye. The fight was the result of three roughs named Snyder, James Caskey and "Reddy" Henderson refusing to pay for drinks which they had ordered. Mayor Phillips yesterday sent Snyder and Caskey to the Work House for thirty days for their fun.

····Julius Rosey, a stone cutter, who has recently been working in Allegheny City, was arrested on Saturday evening by Roger O'Mara, of the Allegheny detective force, and was yesterday turned over to the U. S. authorities on a charge of passing counterfeit money. It is alleged that he passed two counterfeit five dollars bills on the National Bank of New Bedford. Information was made before Commissioner Gamble, and the accused was committed to jail for a hearing to-day. He alleges that he obtained the spurious stuff from a fellow workman, and did not know that it was counterfeit.

PERSONAL.

***Mayor Phillips has gone on a fishing excursion.

***Mr. S. C. Bennett has been elected Second Lieutenant of Co. I, Fourteenth Regiment.

***City Clerk Morrow has gone to Philadelphia as a delegate to the General Synod of the U. P. Church.

***Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Rankin, of No. 318 Webster avenue, celebrated their crystal wedding last night.

***Army Hook, formerly of the Peabody club, of Baltimore, has been engaged as tank man of the Allegheny club.

***Mr. A. Gutman has severed his connection with the *Sunday Critic*, and it is said will soon start the *Saturday Illustrated Critic*.

***John